

Eastern Illinois University

The Keep

The Post Amerikan (1972-2004)

The Post Amerikan Project

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Post Amerikan

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JUNE 1975

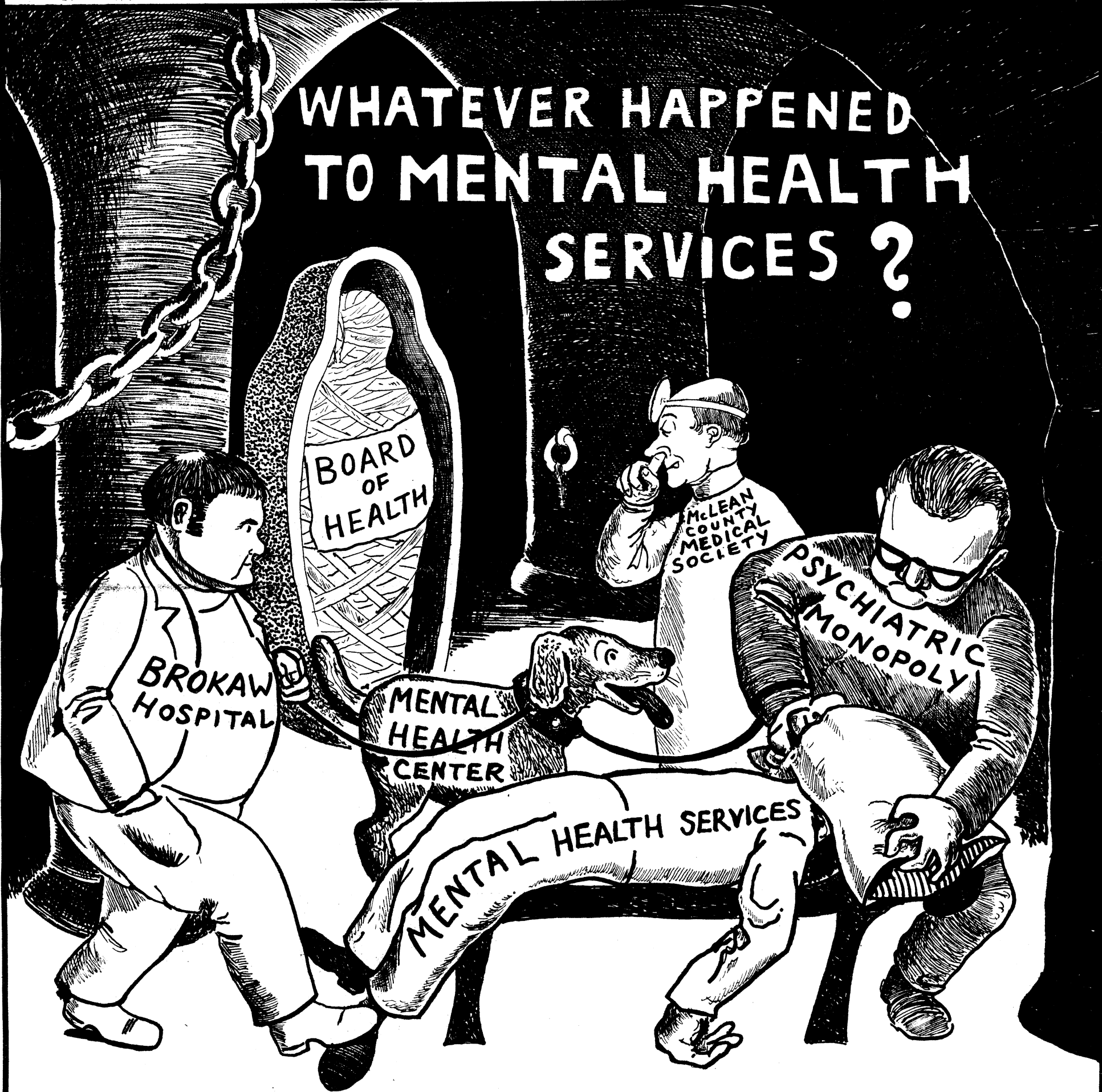
Bloomington ... Normal

15¢

POST AMERIKAN

VOL. IV
No. 3

WHATEVER HAPPENED
TO MENTAL HEALTH
SERVICES ?



IF THIS IS THE WAY IT'S BEEN,
WHAT NEXT?

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TEENAGE DRINKING PARTY BUSTED

Dear Post-Amerikan:

In the Tuesday, May 6, edition of the Bloomington Pantagraph, there was an article on page 3 about a teenage drinking party near Gridley the previous Friday night. This was widely reported because the chairman of the County Board, Jake Ringger, "interfered" with the arrests of the young people. I feel that Sheriff King is making the issue much bigger than it was. The sheriff and deputies gave false information. For this reason, I think it would be worth while to do a story on it.

First of all, drinking parties are nothing new for high school kids. Everybody knows they go on all the time. The person who reported the party, Enid Schlipf, has a farm near where the party was going on. The Pantagraph, incidentally, named Enid Schlipf the Outstanding Young Farmer of the county.

The deputies were called to the area; they did not happen to be patrolling there. When the deputies arrived, about half the kids ran away. The deputies were almost ready to shoot the kids, but didn't. This is outrageous; what if one of the kids had been shot--another Kent State?

The article in the Pantagraph also leads you to believe that all of the kids' parents were called. Only a few were; those whose parents weren't called might have had to sit at the jail all night if some parents hadn't called the rest. An officer at the scene of the party told one kid's parents that they wouldn't have to pay bail. These parents went to Bloomington without any money and were told at the jail that there would be bail. They complained, to no avail, and had to call someone else to come down and bail their kid out.

The Pantagraph also reported that there were 75-100 empty beer cans around, and marijuana in a nearby field. Kids at the party told me that there were no more than 40 since they were drinking their second case of beer when the cops got there. They had another case that wasn't opened yet. The marijuana might have been theirs, but that dirt road is a favorite hangout where many people have parties.

The cops tore out the back seat of one kid's car, looking for marijuana, and they found none anywhere in the car.

About Mr. Ringger: most people know he has a temper, and therefore respect him. In a free country, you can be where you want. With everything that King and his goons have done, can't people investigate what they're doing so that it can't happen again?

Sheriff King complained that Mr. Ringger may have given the kids "the impression that political clout can affect enforcement of laws." Most of the kids there realize Mr. Ringger is not the one with political clout, but Sheriff King. Most of the Pantagraph article had quotes by him, putting down Mr. Ringger or the kids. Who is looking better now, King or Mr. Ringger?

It's also interesting to note that Mr. Ringger did not support King for reelection in 1974. Also, the police of this county deserve more "cussing out" than "support." Sheriff King said in the article that "the chairman of the county board should be supporting the police, rather than cussing them out."

I feel that since your paper seeks to find the truth out about Sheriff King, you would be interested in this story. Come on up to Gridley and talk to the people involved. They'll be glad to tell the true story, not information King feeds to the Pantagraph. I'm afraid I won't sign my name as I'm concerned about what King might do to me.

Sincerely,
A Gridley High School Student

POST-AMERIKAN -2- JUNE, 1975

General Information

MEETINGS

Friday, May 30, 6:30

Friday, June 6, 6:30

Wed., June 11, 6:30 DEADLINE

Friday, June 27, 6:30
THE IMMEDIATE WEEKEND, LAY-OUT

These meetings are at the Post office, 108 E. Beaufort, Normal.

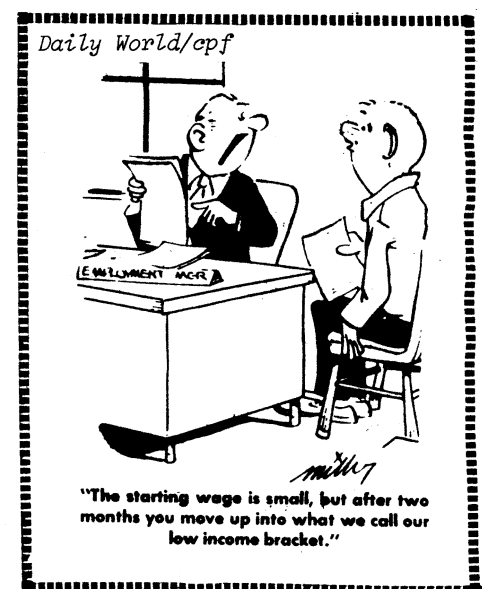
Subscriptions cost \$1.75 for twelve issues, \$3.50 for 24 issues, etc. Buy one for yourself and a friend.

You can make bread hawking the Post-- 7½¢ a copy, except for the first 50 copies on which you make only 5¢ a copy. Call 452-9221 or stop by the office.

Our number is 452-9221, or you can reach folks at 828-6885, or 828-0945.

Volunteers Needed

Sugar Creek Book Co-op needs volunteers during the summer. If at all interested stop by 115 North Street, or call 452-7623 and ask for someone from the bookstore.



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Welcome Inn (in front)
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East Vernon (Towanda Bi-Rite)
Minstrel Record Parlor, 311 S. Main
Newman Center, 501 S. Main
Student Stores, 115 North St.
Mother Murphy's, 111½ North St.
Ram, 101 Broadway Mall
Al's Pipe Shop, 101 Broadway Mall
Hendren's Grocery, 301 W. Willow
Co-op Bookstore, in front
Sugar Creek Book Co-op, 115 North
The Gallery (in front)
Lobby Shop, ISU Union
Cage, ISU Union
Recreation Center, ISU
Midstate Truck Plaza, Rt. 51 North
Hottle House, 1402 S. Main
SW Corner, University & College
Radio Shack, in front

BLOOMINGTON

The Joint, 415 N. Main
DA's Liquors, Oakland and Main
Medusa's Bookstore, 109 W. Front
Illinois Wesleyan Union
News Nook, 402½ N. Main
Book Hive, 103 W. Front
Cake Box, 511 S. Denver
Gaston's Barber Shop, 202½ N. Center
Sambo's, Washington and U.S. 66
DeVary's Market, 1402 W. Market
Harris Market, 802 N. Morris
Hickory Pit, 920 W. Washington
Biasi's, 217 N. Main
Discount Den, 207 N. Main
SW corner, Morris and Washington
Sunnyside Neighborhood Center
Wood Hill Towers South
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Madison St. Cafe, 317 S. Madison
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UNITED FARM WORKERS NEWS

1. "Fighting for Our Lives"

May 6 saw the Twin Cities premiere of "Fighting for Our Lives," a documentary film about the United Farm Workers, AFL-CIO.

With stunning simplicity and the graphic realism of documentary filming, the movie tells of the repression and intimidation which California field-workers meet in their attempts to organize. Swinging billy clubs, bullying Teamsters attempt to dominate farm workers.

The workers respond to the frightening power of the growers, Teamsters, and local police with amazing courage. Impoverished, they seem the easy victims of that impressive coalition. Yet the film captures the resourceful spirit of these workers, a people who have been down so long but now are refusing to return to slavery. They sing, they shout, they chant; in police wagons or busses, they pray when attacked, refuse to be moved, and held firm in a strike that lasted from April to August, 1973.

But the escalation of arrests, beatings, and scare tactics eventually took its toll. The movie climaxed with the murder of Naji Daifullah, an Arab immigrant, and the murder of Juan de la Cruz, 60 year old veteran gunned down on the picketline. The Farm Workers' eagle wore black instead of red as thousands of poor people marched in long candle-light processions, mourning their slain brothers. But still they refuse to surrender, and the movie ends with the great caravans. Hundreds of workers, many unable to speak English, left Delano, California, to carry their message to America and ask support in the boycott of non-UFW grapes, lettuce, and Gallo wine.

The movie has a chilling immediacy, a quiet strength, and the plea of a people refusing to say die. An integral part of it is their own music, songs of the struggle sung by El Teatro Campesino, Joan Baez, and Taj Mahal, showing the soul and spirit of America's farm workers, one close to the soil and having a dimension of sacrifice extraordinary in its depth and implications. An excellent picture, well worth seeing.

East Coast Rally

Over 2,000 students from across the country rallied in Washington, D.C., the weekend of April 19th in the first East Coast Mobilization for the Farm Workers.

From various campuses, the students shared organizing ideas and learned of the union's struggle. Groups from across the East coast, Midwest, and South were in attendance, and the UFW Support Coalition of Bloomington-Normal sent 11 representatives.



Cesar Chavez at the East Coast Mobilization.

Saturday night entertainment, after a long day in conferences, was provided by Lucha ("Struggle"), a group of D.C. area women who shared Latin American revolutionary music, a lively session of union songs by a Delano grape striker and his 5 young children, and Holly Near, anti-war activist recently returned from Vietnam, whose songs presented moving pleas against imperialism.

Sunday the students regrouped in conference to crystallize approaches and tactics in the boycott, followed by the final rally. A United Mine Workers representative expressed solidarity with the UFW and was followed by Holly Near, singing more songs of struggle.

Black activist Dick Gregory then took the podium, stunning all with his brilliant humor and insight. He praised non-violence and moral power as the keys to victory, claiming these were more powerful than any physical weapon the immoral system could use; he warned about encroachment by the system, calling for victories through unity in the struggle and organization of the poor now, while activists can still openly function.

Gregory was followed with a surprise appearance by Peter Yarrow, who did some of his classic folksongs and union organizing music. In his turn, he was followed by United Farm Workers President Cesar Chavez, who thanked and praised the students for their interest, informed us about recent strike and boycott breakthroughs, and called for the solidarity of all united to support the poor and struggling.

Boycott Notes

Important legislation, favorable to the United Farm Workers and backed by Governor Brown of California and twenty growers, who referred to the Teamsters as "extortionists," recently passed committee in the California State Legislature and seems assured of passage.

The bill was hammered out after a long compromise session between growers, Gov. Brown, and UFW legal representative Jerry Cohen. It invalidates all contracts not voted on by workers (the Teamster contracts), provides free secret elections in the fields, allows strikes during harvest season and puts a limitation upon secondary boycotts within California.

Passage of the bill would be a significant breakthrough for the Farm Workers, who have been trying to get decent legislation in California for over a decade.

In reference to legislation pending before the compromise bill was reached, E & J Gallo, Inc., was supporting legislation unfavorable to the United Farm Workers.

Gallo representatives in the San Francisco Bay Area were instructed to write letters condemning the UFW to Gov. Brown. They would be paid for all the letters they could collect. The going rate was \$5 per letter if someone could bring in more than 20 different ones.

Gallo, headquartered in Modesto, California, is presently being boycotted and struck by the UFW. In other action, the state of North Dakota recently ran tests on a variety of alcoholic beverages to see if their alcohol content was equivalent to that stated on the label. All were up to par, except some Gallo wines, which stated 12% upon the label, and in some instances were only 4% or less.

In Chicago on May 10, over 1,000 people marched on a Jewel Food Store to protest the influx of scab table grapes into the city.

Jewel, the largest chain in the city, was the special target of the march, which had representatives from all over Illinois and Indiana. Presently, Coachella Valley table grapes, picked by scab labor, are being harvested and are beginning to pour into the market.

A bill which would exclude illegal aliens from working in Illinois is before the Illinois Legislature now; however, the bill does allow illegals to function as farm workers.

For more information on the United Farm Workers, call or visit the United Farm Workers Support Coalition in the Newman Center, and ask for Mike or Verna. 452-5046. Support striking workers. BOYCOTT NON-UFW GRAPES, LETTUCE & GALLO WINES!

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PEOPLE'S PARK A SUCCESS! THOUSANDS

Responding to the plan for intolerable regimentation and repression in ISU's annual Rites of Spring rock festival, a group of ISU students and local townies organized People's Park--an alternative Rites of Spring which was promised to be--and was--more in the real tradition of the event than the Official Rites of Spring.

For several years, ISU's Rites of Spring has been held outdoors in the Quad. Marijuana and beer have been consumed freely, with no repression or reprisal from the administration or law enforcement agencies.

This year, because of the December, 1974 drug raids at ISU, administrators have felt obliged to pretend that they are actively fighting the "Drug Problem" they just discovered. Consequently, planners of Rites of Spring were told they must design the event so that no one can drink beer or smoke pot.

The planners did well. They designed Rites of Spring so that no one could drink or smoke, all the while ignoring the fact that no one could point to any horrible effects of the mass drinking and smoking of previous years. (Correction: Trip Throckmorton, an ISU petty bureaucrat, maintained that a drunk student had cut a foot on broken glass last year. These injuries must be prevented, he said.)

Planners finally decided that the Rites would be held in a fenced-in area, so that people could be checked before entering. (It turned out to be the football stadium.) No one would be allowed to enter with a parcel, since beer could be contained therein. Other restrictions (and rumors of them) convinced a large number of students that Rites of Spring would be a huge bummer, with Kiddy Kops (students who agree to be police for the day) and fences spoiling the traditional uninhibited celebration of spring.

From the bureaucrats' repressive regulations and the inevitable discontent they caused, People's Park was born.

The basic idea of People's Park was very simple, but very radical: if enough people decide to have a rock festival in the Quad, with or without official permission, nothing can stop it.

What an idea. For months the ISU community had seen Vidette (the student newspaper) after Vidette explaining this and that detail being considered by this and that committee, with this and that repressive regulation being accepted, protested, and approved anyway.

For months people who dig the traditional Rites of Spring--the one in the Quad, the one celebrating spring--for months people interested in the real Rites of Spring had sunk deeper and deeper into despair as their vision became twisted and distorted by an uptight bureaucracy no longer inclined to allow a real Rites of Spring.

So what an idea: People's Park. Forget about the bureaucrats giving permission. Just do it!

One night 3 different posters began appearing around the campus, all advertising People's Park, "a free space," to be held the same day as the Rites of Spring.

Next day 4,000 leaflets went out, advertising a meeting to plan People's Park. Sixty people showed up that night, most of them ISU students.

Many wore buttons reading "Rites on the Quad," another independent reaction to the Official Rites of Spring. Button-wearers questioned the leaflets' intention to hold People's Park in South Campus Park, instead of the Quad.

Discussion centered around practicality. Chuck Willer, who claimed responsibility for the leaflets, said that a "critical mass" is necessary to successfully hold People's Park.

"If you have 5 people drinking beer," Willer said, "The University will take



you to jail. If you have 500, they'll sit down and talk with you. If you have 5,000 people, they'll say 'Hey, this is great! Can we buy you a band?'" Willer said that it would take more people to successfully "take over" the Quad than South Campus, since South Campus Park is smaller.

Discussion continued, and agreement seemed to center around numbers. People's Park would be held in South Park. As soon as there were enough people present to move over to the Quad without risking police violence, People's Park would move to the Quad.

(All this discussion rested on the assumption that if enough people are doing something, police will not interfere.)

By the time of the planning meeting, people already knew the date of the Official Rites of Spring. (The University attempted to keep the date secret, planning to announce it one day early.) It was to be held on Monday May 5. So was People's Park.

People gathered slowly around noon at People's Park May 5. Banners were hung on trees. People's Food brought oranges and peanuts. The Post-American brought Post-Americans. An American flag appeared, supposedly the one stolen from State Farm by the Common Sense Collective to celebrate the Bicentennial (see last issue.)

As people started coming to People's Park, some distinguished visitors arrived. Normal's police chief and city manager dropped in, but declined offers of a beer. They were on their way to a meeting.

Someone arrived with a bunch of equipment for a band, but there wasn't any electricity turned on. A delegation formed to ask the bureaucrats for electricity. The request was refused, so some people took up a collection to

rent a gasoline-powered generator. The money was easily raised.

Meanwhile, back in the Quad, people were spread out in twos and threes all over. Many were drinking beer, signifying that this day, the day of Rites of Spring and People's Park, was different. There were a lots of people in the Quad, and South Campus Park was becoming packed. It seemed that the "critical mass" had been attained.

People in South Park took a voice vote and decided to move to the Quad. The generator had arrived, so rock bands began setting up in the outdoor amphitheater.

As hundreds moved from South Campus to the Quad, a congregation began forming in the amphitheater. It attracted many of the people who had been hanging in small groups around the Quad. A large crowd began forming as people on the stage got the PA set up.

About this time, the beginning of a long series of encounters with administration officials began. Most can be summed up easily:

ADMINISTRATION: "Stop this; it's not authorized."

PEOPLE'S PARK: "Go away; we authorized it."

The first warning came from Charles Morris, Secretary of the University, and John Newbold, head of ISU Security. They told people setting up equipment on the stage to stop. The amplification was disturbing people in the nearby library, Morris claimed.

The Friday before, however, Morris had been the bureaucrat who approved amplification for the anti-MEG rally (see story, this issue) in the same spot--next to the library.

Morris also said that students setting



ATTEND ILLEGAL ROCK FESTIVAL

up equipment were violating a University regulation against amplification on the Quad. (This regulation, obviously, had been violated the previous Friday, and was ignored every year during administration-sponsored Rites of Spring on the Quad.)

The real issue--though administrators would not always admit it--boiled down to this: the alternative Rites of Spring was being set up WITHOUT PERMISSION. Every rule the administration claimed was violated could have been waived with administration permission.

It wasn't a conflict between students' actions and the law; it was a clash of

wills. Even worse (or better), People's Park was exactly what the bureaucrats were trying to avoid when they planned Rites of Spring in Hancock Stadium.

With the students determined to remain in the Quad with rock music powered by their rented generator, the choice was the administration's whether or not to clear the area with armed police. Besides being impossible, that tactic was unwise, and the students knew it. They knew they had won.

The whole bureaucratic reality of committees, reports, memos, guidelines, and recommendations had been bypassed. To have a rock festival, students need

only show solidarity and mass at a chosen location.

Once it was clear that ISU administrators would not bring police in to break up the crowd, People's Park went smoothly, and everyone had fun, except for the administrators who had to stay around all day and try and think up ways to get everyone to go home.

Music was provided by just about anyone who decided to walk onto the stage. Most of the people who played together hadn't played together before. They sounded great.

The crowd got larger and larger, while reports from the Official Rites of Spring indicated a small turn-out there. The University had spent thousands of dollars to hire big-name bands to play in the football stadium, but the larger crowds came to hear local musicians who were playing for free. The difference: a non-repressive atmosphere.

Music kept on until one o'clock, and at its peak the illegal rock festival had at least three thousand attending. There was one confrontation-type incident, one which gave People's Park a lot of ill-deserved bad publicity, and this is explained in the adjoining story.



Media hysterical over People's Park Fire

Appearing almost desperate to find an "incident" to discredit People's Park, local media jumped on a minor confrontation which occurred when firefighters came to put out a bonfire lit by the crowd at ISU's illegal alternative Rites of Spring.

This observer, who was standing ten feet from the fire, thought nothing of the incident when it happened, but found out the next morning, when the ISU Vidette came out, that the fire incident was a Big Issue.

"VIOLENCE MARS QUAD RITES" was the Vidette's headline, exploiting the only negative angle possible.

By the Vidette's own account, the incident lasted only 90 seconds. The story concentrates on the "violence" angle, omitting any explanation of why it happened.

Here's what happened: firefighters suddenly burst through the bushes behind the stage area, advanced through the stage, and began spraying a bonfire which had been lit in front of the stage. It was dark (hence the fire) and firefighters were nervously spraying the band equipment and a good portion of the crowd near the bonfire. The crowd had no warning that firefighters were coming. For all the crowd knew, the firefighters were an administration attempt to break up the festival by force. People responded quickly, throwing cans and bottles at the firemen, who retreated after extinguishing the bonfire.

Background behind the fire was also omitted from other media.

Though the gasoline generator used to power the band equipment was fine during daylight hours, ISU's denial of electricity to the Quad area became more uncomfortable at night. By nine or ten o'clock the stage area was completely dark. There were light poles in the area, but they couldn't be plugged into the People's Park generator. Only ISU officials could turn on the lights.

When talk about building a bonfire for light began, some students approached ISU administrators and asked for the lights. They explained that the crowd was planning to build a fire for light

and turning on the electricity would probably stop the possibly dangerous fire.

ISU officials refused to turn on the electricity; the fire started later.

WOMEN'S HEALTH WORKSHOP

Some of the spiritualists call this the age of enlightenment. A group of women gathered together Saturday May 3, for a little self-enlightenment (although I doubt that's what the spiritualists had in mind). The women's center sponsored a health workshop and a self-help clinic in the Newman Center. The size of the group varied throughout the day with a peak of about 40 women at lunchtime. (Food will get 'em everytime.)

The workshop commenced with a film from a women's health collective in Massachusetts entitled "Bringing Our Bodies Back." It was an excellent film but tried to draw in too much in too little footage. It covered home birth, patient advocacy, pelvic exams, breast cancer, self-help, menstrual extraction and the forming of women's groups and clinics.

Immediate discussion was sparked by the first discussion topic-- VD and infections. Joan, from Planned Parenthood, presented some basic information; many women asked questions and related their own trials and tribulations with vaginal infections. Joan also spoke about her training as a nurse practitioner (a nurse trained to do basic gynecological exams) and mentioned the fact (which most of us know, anyway) that the Midwest is behind (again) in accepting this practice. She's one of 3 in the state.

Next we discussed birth control and concluded that the pill, diaphragms, foam, condoms, mini- and morning-after pills and IUD's are not safe and effective enough. We want a better form of birth control. Two women had their

own idea of a better form-- sterilization. They discussed their recent operations right here in Bloomington and said it's changed their lives and made them brand new women. Susie likened the change to that presented in a hair color commercial in which all the crabgrass turns into rosebushes when you use a certain product.

Terri Dolan of the Rape Crisis line spoke about rape and gave the women guidelines for medical and legal measures to be taken in case of rape. She mentioned VD and pregnancy tests, complete physical examinations and such unusual advice as semen and sperm tests (vasectomies are on the rise, you know) and public hair combings. Pubic hair, like fingerprints, can identify the one whodunit.

The day was beginning to seem long so we brought on the entertainment. Just Your Basic Feminist Drama Collective presented a play entitled "... just your Basic---- Umhum," the title comes from a line in the play where Dr. Susie Day is giving Jim Stevenson a pelvic exam. After ramming the imaginary speculum up him, Susie asks Jim if he has any discharges. He answers, "Just your basic," and Dr. Susie Day responds curtly, "Umhum." The play could be best described as a pro-abortion musical-comedy. It dealt with a man who becomes pregnant, freaks out, and asks the women doctors for an abortion. He's a senator who ardently supported and passed anti-abortion legislation, he's also had past experience with the 3 women involved and done them all wrong. At the most intense moments, the cast turns chorus and bursts into melodious song. The critics raved.

An appropos sequel to the play was the discussion on abortion. Meredith Anquoin, a member of Right to Choose, presented the different types and local availability of abortions.

The most exciting part of the entire workshop (I thought) was the self-help clinic. We saw slides showing different cervixes, normal, tipped, diseased, pregnant, etc. A few women examined themselves and everyone was so intrigued and interested that we all went home with our very own speculums.

STRANGE PEOPLE UNITE

The erstwhile members of the Cartoonist's Collective--or some of them, anyway--are currently soliciting material for a humor tabloid, Ludicrous Situations Ltd., to be published sometime in July.

Material can be either written or in cartoon format and will be published in the paper if it appeals to the rather strange sense of humor possessed by those putting out the paper.

Send your material along with a self-addressed, stamped envelope (that's if you want it back) to either the Post Amerikan office or 1418 Kingsridge Drive, Normal, or 608 E. Douglas, Apt. 2, Bloomington.

Please be sure to specify that the material is intended for the upcoming paper as we get a lot of strange mail and otherwise might not recognize it.

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Post-Amerikan Consumer Section

part 1 Don Stone Ford

When you purchase something and you are told that it will work, you expect the salesperson to be levelling with you. But that's not always the case with used cars.

Near the first of the year, Paul Johnson from McLean and his fiance visited Don Stone Ford to look for some reliable transportation. Salesman Chang-Win-I showed them a 1972 Toyota and persuaded them in a short while to purchase it. Paul traded a '66 van for the Toyota.

But before the purchase took place, the salesman told Paul that the 3-month warranty was good for 100% of the motor. The actual warranty said 100% of internal engine parts, but Paul was listening to the salesman. After three days, the

Toyota began to die at stop lights. Paul took it out to Don Stone and the salesman said, "Okay, we'll fix the motor." But to Paul's surprise, Don Stone service personnel said they couldn't fix it because it was NOT a warranty job.

Angered, Paul took the car to Neal's Toyota where he was informed the car had a warped carburetor. But there was nothing he could do because the warranty specified only 1005 repairs for internal engine parts. A new carburetor would cost \$100, but Paul found a rebuilt one for \$50.

The warranty expired in March 1975. And as luck would have it no serious problems developed until April. At that time, the engine blew its head (at the top of the manifold) and was cracked. But he still had no recourse. Paul went to Don Stone again and complained. He offered to trade for a different car. A representative agreed and went to Neal's to look at the Toyota.

But when the representative came back, Paul was informed that he could only get \$400 on a trade-in because "that engine was totalled." Paul complained again because he had purchased the car for \$2,200. A Don Stone salesperson told him that repairs would cost about \$600. The work was being done at Neal's for between \$300 and \$400. Paul asked to see Don Stone but was told he was vacationing in Florida. Moments later,

another employee told him Don Stone was in town at the time.

Reflecting on the situation, Paul remarked that when he purchased the car, he heard a strange squeaking. Chang-Win-I told him the noise was from two snow tires in the back of the car. After he bought the car and removed the snow tires, the squeaking persisted. What turned up was a broken headliner beam in the roof. And instead of repairs being done without charge, Paul was asked to split the maintenance cost with the salesman.

Paul contends that he has had to put about \$500 extra into repairs-- an unnecessary action if Don Stone would stand behind what they sell. He also remarked to the Post-Amerikan that another person is filing a civil suit against Don Stone Ford for being sold a truck with a cracked engine block.

Paul and the Post-Amerikan suggest that used car buyers exercise care when buying at Don Stone Ford, as well as at other car dealers.

--Jeremy Timmens

part 2

MORE ON HARJAK MOTORS WARRANTY SERVICE

"I bought this lemon at Harjoke's," Pete painted on his car.

Post-Note: In Post-Amerikan Vol. 4 #1 a part of the consumer section dealt with two cases of alleged rip-off at Harjak's Motors. According to our sources, the woman who purchased a Gold Duster with a misaligned front end may be getting some satisfaction. But the other case involving a Gold Duster is still unresolved. Following are some of the latest developments.

The man involved in case 1, who we will call Pete, has had an incredible amount of trouble getting Harjak Motors to do warranty-guaranteed repair work. When Pete returned from an out-of-town trip around the end of April, he noticed a great deal of rattling in the engine, as well as total loss of his power steering and an overheating engine. A visit to Harjak's the following Monday, though, provided no relief for the problem.

You see, Pete had had his Duster painted with bright yellow lemons and lettered, "I bought this lemon at Harjokes." Service personnel, backed by Harjak's owner Jack Guess, refused to do the warranty work until the paint was taken off. Pete suggested that a paint job shouldn't interfere with work involving the steering and fan belts. Guess became infuriated and told Pete that if he didn't leave, Guess would file criminal trespass charges against him.

Pete left and had another mechanic look at his Duster. The mechanic informed him that the fan belts had "fallen off" because a harmonic balancer connected to the crankshaft was out of adjustment. Pete's warranty was still good for six months or 6,000 miles. Another trip to Harjak's plus an

explanation of Pete's mechanic's diagnosis of the Duster's ills brought remarks like, "You're a goddam liar..." from a Mr. Anderson who is the consumer-relations person at Harjak's.

Pete invited a Post reporter to accompany him for another visit to Harjak Motors on May 6. A few minutes after we stepped onto the lot, Jack Guess brushed past us and said, "All right, get off the lot." Pete insisted upon staying to look at other cars, and apparently Guess exercised his rights as a property owner to call the police. Interestingly, after Pete spoke with the police, they seemed to better understand Pete's position. However, we left after a few minutes to avoid getting busted.

In a brief recap of actions taken regarding the Duster, Pete told the Post-Amerikan the following:

--Ed Stubblefield, investigator for the Attorney General's office at the Association of Commerce and Industry, could not help.

--The head of consumer-relations for Chrysler-Plymouth in Detroit was of no help.

--A factory representative from Chicago was sent to Bloomington to investigate. Pete was given no help again.

--Dean Baer from the Attorney General's office in Springfield could not help.

--Finally, Pete hired his own attorney. According to Pete, the attorney is following through and the outcome of the civil suit will be known at a date in the future.

If you feel you've been cheated by Harjak Motors, send a description of your problem, photos, name, address, and phone to Harjak Motors Information Committee in care of the Post-Amerikan, 101 North St., Normal, Ill. All correspondence is confidential and is to be used for contacting persons to sign a petition regarding warranty and sales practices at Harjak Motors.

--Jeremy Timmens

Michael Sheridan/cpf



SPIRIT OF '76

AMERICAN BICENTENNIAL

FESTIVAL

In keeping with the spirit of the Bicentennial, the Bloomington-Normal Bicentennial Committee will periodically recognize various public figures for their achievements and distinctive contributions to the life of the community. Citations will be publicized as a series of awards, each named for a distinguished native American bird. The first group of awards is hereby announced:



The WILD TURKEY AWARD

JOHN KING

Sheriff of McLean County

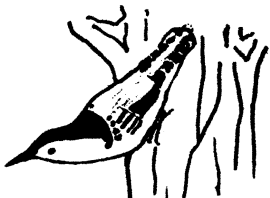
for his unyielding fortitude in the face of adversity and his devotion to duty as he sees it, as exemplified in his saying that he won't resign even if indicted by a Federal Grand Jury.



The BUFFLEHEAD AWARD

State Senator HARBER HALL

for his remarkable consistency in maintaining his medieval opposition to the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment in the Illinois General Assembly.



The COMMON NUTHATCH AWARD

Dr. ROBERT CHAPMAN

and

Dr. DOUGLAS BEY

for their tireless efforts over the last several years to singlefistedly provide psychiatric services to McLean County.



The BLUE-FOOTED BOOBY AWARD

JERRY (SUPERSPY) LA GROW

for giving the public a clear understanding of the dangers to democratic society of a Secret Police Force; and for doing everything in his power to destroy the Multi-County Enforcement Group (MEG).

HERITAGE

("When the U.S. entered the Spanish-American War ... McKinley and most of his Administration had entertained no thought of obtaining additional territory as the fruits of the war. ... McKinley was reported to have had only a vague idea of their (the Philippines') location when informed of Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila. ... The bulk of the nation's press began declaring for expansion on military, religious, commercial, and humanitarian grounds. ... The servant of his party rather than its leader, McKinley eventually became an expansionist as the tide of imperialism made such a course safe and practical." -- Hollingsworth and Wiley, American Democracy: A Documentary Record, Vol. II (Crowell, 1962), p. 326.)



WILLIAM MCKINLEY

"I have been criticized a good deal about the Philippines, but don't deserve it. The truth is I didn't want the Philippines, and when they came to us, as a gift from the gods, I did not know what to do with them. When the Spanish War broke out, Dewey was at Hong-kong, and I ordered him to go to Manila and to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet, and he had to; because, if defeated, he had no place to refit on that side of the globe, and if the Dons were victorious, they would likely cross the Pacific and ravage our Oregon and California coasts. And so he had to destroy the Spanish fleet, and did it! But that was as far as I thought then.

"When next I realized that the Philippines had dropped into our laps I confess I did not know what to do with them. I sought counsel from all sides--Democrats as well as Republicans--but got little help. I thought first we would take only Manila; then Luzon; then other islands, perhaps, also. I walked the floor of the White House night after night until midnight; and I am not ashamed to tell you, gentlemen, that I went down on my knees and prayed Almighty God for light and guidance more than one night. And one night late it came to me this way--I don't know how it was, but it came: (1) That we could not give them back to Spain--that would be cowardly and dishonorable; (2) that we could not turn them over to France, or Germany--our commercial rivals in the Orient--that would be bad business and discreditable; (3) that we could not leave them to themselves--they were unfit for self-government--and they would soon have anarchy and misrule over there worse than Spain's was; and (4) that there was nothing left for us to do but to take them all, and to educate the Filipinos, and uplift and civilize and Christianize them, and by God's grace do the very best we could by them, as our fellow-men for whom Christ also died. And then I went to bed, and went to sleep, and slept soundly, and the next morning I sent for the chief engineer of the War Department (our map-maker), and I told him to put the Philippines on the map of the United States (pointing to a large map on the wall of his office), and there they are, and there they will stay while I am President!"



If the patriots were alive today, they'd be raising all kinds of hell.



CALENDAR

May

May 1, 1898. Battle of Manila Bay. A Spanish Fleet of ten vessels was destroyed or captured by Commodore George Dewey. The Americans suffered 8 men wounded; the Spanish lost 381 men.

May 1, 1886. 80,000 workers in Chicago stage a general strike for an 8-hour working day.

May 4, 1886. Haymarket Bombing, Chicago. A workers' mass rally in Haymarket Square interrupted by 186 police. Seven policemen were killed by a bomb explosion. Labor leaders were framed, 4 of them hanged; 5 others were pardoned by Gov. John Peter Altgeld in 1893.

May 4, 1970. Kent State Massacre. Four Kent State University students killed by the Ohio National Guard while protesting the U.S. invasion of Cambodia. Murders spark nationwide student strike.

May 10, 1775. Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold capture the British stronghold at Fort Ticonderoga, a major upset to King George III.

May 14, 1970. Jackson State Massacre. Two black students killed, 12 wounded by police at Jackson State College, Jackson, Mississippi.

May 17, 1954. U.S. Supreme Court rules that racial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional (Brown vs. (Topeka) Board of Education).

May 28, 1851. First Women's Rights Convention held, Sojourner Truth presiding.

May 30, 1937. Memorial Day Massacre. Police fire on peaceful picketers at Chicago's Republic Steel. 10 workers killed.



American Legion Says No to Intermarriage

The American Legion is an organization of patriotic Americans--people who fought for our country's freedom and equality for all different kinds of people. The Bloomington Louis E. Davis Post #56 though, evidently doesn't think that all different kinds of people should be so equal they go around marrying each other.

Evelyn Thompson, a white veteran, has belonged to the American Legion in Bloomington for the last twelve years. She has been married to Louis Thompson, a black man, for seven years.

Until two years ago, Evelyn and Louis enjoyed the facilities at the Legion Post here with no trouble. Two years ago, Jerry Wagner was elected Post Commander. He seemingly decided that the mixed couple did not belong in "his" post.

Louis is a former vaudeville performer and an excellent dancer. Wagner began his moves against the Thompsons by harrassing Louis about his dancing several different times.

Wagner escalated his aggression toward the couple one night last summer, when he told Louis to stop dancing. Evelyn demanded a reason for this order. Jerry Wagner decided that she was being disorderly and told her to get out. He threatened to call the police to remove her.

Knowing that she was not by any means being disorderly, Evelyn said, "Fine, go ahead and call them down here." Wagner and the bartender forceably dragged her to the stair landing and threw her up the stairs and into a wall. The bartender pushed her on out.

She later pressed battery charges against Wagner for this incident. Another member of the Post came to her home and encouraged her to drop the charges, but she refused. Wagner was convicted of battery; his punishment was to pay court costs.

Louis and Evelyn Thompson took their case to the Human Relations Commission. They were told to spend another evening at the American Legion Post and see if Wagner made any more trouble.

They went back. Evelyn had renewed her Post membership 2 months earlier, but had not received a new membership card yet, which she knew was unusual. When she saw Wagner, she asked him why her card was late. He said that he had held it up.

Evelyn objected to this unfair treatment, and Wagner began shouting, "She's being disorderly! Somebody call the law!" Two officers came and Wagner immediately took them to his office and shut the door.

When the cops came out, they were obviously apologetic to Evelyn, but said that they had to escort her out. In both incidents, when Evelyn was kicked out of the club, Louis was told he could stay. Of course, if Louis were kicked out, Wagner's actions against the couple would be much more clearly motivated by racism.

The couple went to Human Relations Commission again, and the new director, Hughes, told them he would write a letter to Wagner warning him not to continue harrassing the Thompsons. Evelyn reports that Wagner got a lawyer who told him to feel free to ignore the H.R.C. letter.

The Thompsons haven't gone back to the American Legion, and say that they won't until Wagner is out of office. (Post Commanders are elected every year.) They know they'll be harrassed. Evelyn said that they can go to the Redd-Williams Post (the mostly black American Legion Post), where they have never been hassled.

To the Thompsons, not being able to go to a certain bar is a bigger thing than it would be to most people. To the Thompsons, Louis E. Davis Post #56 is one more place where they do not feel welcome. There are others in the community:

--Several years ago, they were refused service at the Elks Club bar.

--The now-defunct Sportsmens Club told Evelyn she could come, but wouldn't give her membership because it would entitle her to bring Louis.

--The Thompsons were told they couldn't join the Eagles.

--A Twenty Grand bartender quoted drink prices to them at double the usual cost. (They took the hint and left.)

The Thompsons feel that they are well accepted at Lucca Grill and the Dugout.

"I owe it all to Dale."

Dimmie Johnson is only 19, and already he's at the top of his business. In Houston, Texas, he was recently elected Grand Dragon of the local Ku Klux Klan. He is the youngest good ole boy ever picked for that prestigious post. How did he do it? He told reporters that he owed it all to a Dale Carnegie personality improvement course. He said the course helped him immensely with his Klan work--an occupation, of course, where a smooth and pleasing demeanor is crucial.

--Time Magazine, November 1974



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letters

The Post-Amerikan more than welcomes letters from the readers. Send them to 108 E. Beaufort in Normal, and don't worry about the word limit that most newspapers have. When a letter is longer than the traditional letter-to-the-editor, we often give it a headline and lay it out like a regular article. So write to us!

Reader Asks Support for Imprisoned Brother

Brothers & Sisters;

I'm writin' on my brother's behalf. He is at this time incarcerated in the Menard branch of the state penitentiary. His name is Marty Hartly, #40912. He is now being held in segregation for participating in a riot he never participated in. I'll explain this the best I can.

Marty, cousin Chuck Jenkins, Loren Trunell, and two others whose names I can't remember were sitting in the chow hall when trays and chairs started flying. The next thing they knew, they had stitches and got locked up in segregation.

Marty, Chuck, Loren and the others were doin' real good until they got fucked over.

Marty has been doin' real good according to his counselor, Loren the same, and Chuck has been there three years now and has had very little static. Chuck is doing 12 to 26 years something he didn't do. Let's make a note of that.

I called some guy down there who was an inmate counselor and he told me, and I quote, "Inmates are not my concern." He then got very paranoid and I strongly feel that my bro, cousin Chuck, Loren, and the others are gettin' shafted. By the way they transferred Loren Trunell.

They have five whites and twenty or more blacks in segregation right now. There ain't no way in hell five whites are goin' to start some shit on them odds. Anyone that thinks they did ain't got no brains.

In 1971 I got caught up in a takeover of the west cellhouse in Pontiac Peni-

tentiary and did about 16 months in a 4 by 8 cell gettin' out once a week for a 5-minute shower and a few seconds to rap with my partners. I personally don't want to see nobody in this position. Marty's been going to school with Chuck and Loren since he's been down there.

I want to see them all out there where they can get some of that so-called rehabilitation. That's what it's called but it seems to be lacking. . . on the administration's part.

You people that read this are the only ones that can help. Nobody wants to be locked up, especially in a little cell.

You can help them by writing to one of the following:

Honorable Frank M. Ozinga
State Senator Eighth district
3101 W. 95th St.
Evergreen Park, Ill. 60642

John Laver
State Rep.
12 Arcadia Bldg.
Lincoln Ill. 62656

Honorable Daniel Walker
Governor's Suite
Capitol Bldg. 62706

Maybe someday you'll get caught up in a farce like this and need some help. It's hard on the brain, more so when you're only 5 months away from the parole board.

Please help these guys by writing to the above. Remember they ain't askin' for no pardons, just a chance to make parole.

If you don't write, they done did too much wasted time.

Shalom

JoJo Hartley-B.J.Lee

MODINES NOT SO BAD

Dear Post,

Everyone's been writing to put down factories so I thought I'd put my two cents worth in. I work for Modines, and it, like any other plant, is a hot, stinky, greasy, factory, with one exception: it's a good place to work. Sure, the jobs are hard, and sometimes boring. I get so frustrated sometimes that I actually cry.

But the bosses are good. They don't hassle you over production or ride you but yet they take time to show you the job and lend you a hand when you need it.

I'm not a lifer there; I've only been working for 18 months, and in my present dept. 4 months. I can't make production yet, but I'm trying. To Charlie and Gary, that's what counts.

I'm not happy there; I can think of 1000 other places I'd rather be, but I have to eat and sleep too. I need a factory job to survive in this rat race. Sure, I'd rather be in an

air conditioned office, but that's chicken feed. I work for my pay, but it's good. I'm not trying to brown nose my way to an easier job; I used to have one.

This dept. is harder work but my co-workers and bosses make the job easier. Ask any of the second shift dept. 20 workers and I'm sure they'll say the same as I do. Modines is a job to me, but at least there I get a fair chance to prove I can do it. I'm not saying I'm happy with the plant or that I live and breathe Modines; I just want the readers to know that bad against good in a factory, the good wins in dept. 20 thanks to Charlie and Gary.

Not all factories are just clock numbers and lunch pails, I know; I'd been through about 10 in 6 years. Modines is an OK place to work, but I wouldn't want to live there.

I'd give my name but I'm sure I'd get some shit from some people who don't understand working and tripping with it.

Thanks for letting me have my say.

--Clock Number 1829

ILLINOIS A POLICE STATE?

Dear Post;

I have been getting copies of the Post for the past several months. I'm a Neuro-Psychiatric tech in the U.S. Navy stationed in Philadelphia. Yours is the only paper I get from Illinois (I am from Decatur). It's beginning to sound like Central Illinois is a police state complete with S.S. agents, i.e. MEG agents. I'd never heard of them until I read of them in the Post and again when they busted my brother for possession (not sale) of marijuana. By the way, according to the Navy's M.M.P. classes it's a harmless drug. (M.M.P. = Materia Medica and Pharmacology.) If all you've written about them is true, there's no way I'll return to the Midwest. I don't want to live in a place like that. Sounds like you've got some people there with their heads together. Why hasn't court action been taken against MEG? People have rights and if you yell loud enough, you'll be heard. Seems like you're fucking with the wrong people. Ever heard of Senate Investigation Committees or even Congressional Investigators? You'd think with enough of this shit going on, and if enough people wrote, something would happen. I'm sure if a large organization like the Navy turns white at even a hint of an investigation what would a hick cop like King do? Keep up the fight. Also on the gay lib movement, why is Bloomington ages behind in liberalization? What is threatening to heterosexuals about gays is their own homosexual urges and needs.

Later,
Willis L. Winholt
HN, NPT

MAIL DISCRIMINATION

Dear Post-Amerikan,

Recently my mate and I moved into a new house. A form was left for us in the mailbox by the postman. I here repeat the instructions given for filling it out:

To avoid delay and to assure prompt delivery of all mail please list below each person who may receive mail at your dwelling. Include all children and servants. Write the given name and middle initial of each person. PRECEDE THE NAME OF A MARRIED WOMAN BY "MRS." Notify the postmaster of any deletions or additions to list.

The capitalization is mine, but all the rest is straight from the old post office official mouth. This discrimination against married women is a pisser, but there is also something scary about the fact that the U. S. mail will have all this information about people, and that means that anyone in power will have access to it. The government will know who lives with whom, what persons shack up together, what children are O.W. (out-of-wedlock), as the icky social worker said in "A Thousand Clowns," etcetera. I was going to write a letter of complaint to the Postmaster General about the sexist aspects of the above, but since he probably knows and does not care that he and his organization are a bunch of chauvinistic bureaucratic pigs, I thought I would rather clue the people in on one of the old booger's tricks.

Yours truly,
Pamela Sioux-Hoggins

Guys and Dolls--

READER RESPONDS TO ARTICLE

I am now reading the May (April 28th) Post. The section on the town meetings was enlightening, and interesting on many planes. One such area, much to my surprise, was the particular literary styles that came out in many articles.

Bill Sherman's covers REALLY look great! It gives the paper a look of permanence, stability, and sincerity.

It's just a pity all your talents and aspirations are wasted on the archaic grey-matter of B-N's fine family mothers and fathers. However, as a

friend of mine once prophesied: "Before THERE IS A CANYON, THERE IS A SINGLE DROP OF WATER." Indeed, wise words.

In any case, Kudos to the Post staff!

In struggle and love,
a Post reader

Post-Amerikan:

Some of the laws around here gripe my . When a married couple separate, the wife gets the raw end of it if she decides to stay in the home after the husband moves out.

In our case, the mobile home we are buying is in my husband's name as principal owner. I merely co-signed as I am working and my husband is not. I have paid all of the payments thus far. The bank will not put the trailer in my name unless my husband signs a release, which he refuses to do. I cannot afford to move at this time and pay to maintain two homes, which I would have to do. Therefore I am stuck here building up his credit by making payments on a home which will eventually belong to him.

My second gripe is with the Bloomington Police Department. There is no way I can get a restraining order or injunction to keep my husband away from here. I have gone to the hospital twice with broken ribs and a broken nose and minus a few teeth. At one time I had a concussion resulting from being beat while he was drunk; I

sign a complaint and he is required to post \$25 bond on a battery charge which he forfeits by not appearing in court. In the meantime, I have to pay \$75-\$100 in bills to doctors and for emergency room treatment. I might add that I work five days a week but cannot afford a divorce, nor do I qualify for Legal Aid. According to the Bloomington Police Department my husband can come out here anytime he wishes, take anything he wants whether mine or his, can bring his girlfriend here anytime he wants, can break out windows, throw furniture around and tear up everything as long as he doesn't disturb the neighbors. If he does and they press charges, his girlfriend will provide the \$25 bond. Same thing if he beats me half to death. What is \$25 compared to the joy in hurting me?

I can just see the day when I come in from work and find my husband has moved his daytime companion in and tells me if I don't like, tough. There is no law to prevent it. I feel when he moves out, he should be required to stay gone. The law should be revised to benefit the wife, not the husband.

Chris W.

Post:

Hey, no fooling now: just because I'm the publisher of Bloomington's Foremost voice of the local landed gentry is no reason for you to go printing letters with my name (obviously faked) on them in your paper! First of all I don't believe a word of what you're trying to get us to believe. The very idea of people acting like canines just because they've read one of the Daily Pantagraph's editorials is absurd! Why I told Harold Liston this same thing just the other day and he wagged his tail in agreement (after I had given him a biscuit in a friendly attempt to "bribe" him-- I'm not publisher for nothing, you know). He said he would consider a suit against you people if he were me (which he isn't) and as soon as I get one made with four legs in it you people will be hearing from me.

Excuse the short note; I have to go change the kids' papers.

Sincerely,
Davis Merwin

MEG Rally: Turn-on or Copout?

Dear Post:

Most of the time I feel like a skittery liberal at mass demonstrations, at least during certain parts. The anti-MEG rally on the ISU campus May 2 made me feel like a flaming militant--at least during certain parts.

At many demonstrations, I'm frightened by an undercurrent of mass emotional unrest beneath the rational and justifiable dissatisfactions that are openly expressed. I'm afraid that this restlessness is going to surface in the form of pointless violence or or stupid destruction.

At the MEG rally, I was frightened by an undercurrent of mass inertia and restfulness beneath the openly expressed anger. I was afraid that this inertia would surface and put out the first glimmer of activism on campus in dead, dreary years.

Newsweek told us; Time told us; even Sunrise told us that student riots were dead--that student activism was taking "constructive" forms, such as student government--that the tactics of the late 60's, which helped stop U.S. interference in Vietnam, forced improvement of social services in hundreds of communities, and woke thousands of people up to racism, sexism, and imperialism, were after all rather silly and embarrassing.

Thousands of parents sighed with relief and I-told-you-sos. State Farm executives sat back in their swivel chairs and chuckled. Narcotics units all over the country rubbed their slimy hands together. University administrators rejoiced.

Worst of all, young would-be radicals were almost convinced that they might as well take up and space out. Magazines, news media, pop psychology and sociology, and hallucinogenic dazes encouraged the conviction that collective actions against the established bastions of power were--heaven forbid!--old-fashioned.

On top of all that, the "hip" culture elevated the stupor (self- or drug-induced) into some mystical end in itself.

The fog of passivity hung over the MEG rally. When James Fadiman, Ph.D., billed in the Vidette as one of the most important researchers in the field of personal consciousness who had been on campus all of one morning, tried to make folks feel guilty about their anger at MEG, too many people allowed him to get away with it. In reality, their anger is healthy and alive and justified.

When another privileged non-student non-doper male said that politics was

dead, too many people did not choke and sputter, when in reality radical politics is becoming ever stronger.

When a speaker said that the demonstrators should communicate, instead of making a fearful show of force, too many people believed him, when in reality the powerless can best communicate by showing the powerful damn well better be afraid to pull their oppressive tricks any more.

And too many people, I'm afraid, even wanted to be lulled into stoned inaction, with the assistance of some handy authority figures to help rationalize not doing anything.

Maybe the 60's radicals are not in vogue, but most had a healthy distrust of leaders who neither felt the same oppression nor took the same risks as they did.

And we are against the established power structure for committing more than the sin of being "uncool." We are against it because it is unjust and murderous, which are rather graver charges.

In love and struggle,
Phoebe Caulfield

POST-NOTE: Right on!

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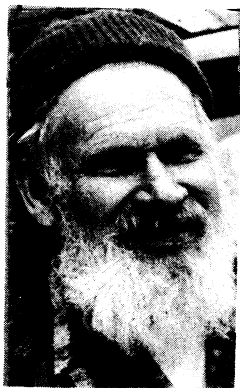
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GRASS ROOTS



by
Ray Ryburn

San Francisco: Dr. Watsisname was found innocent and released from custody today. He was charged with manslaughter in the accidental shooting of an insurance man and a lawyer. He stated on the witness stand that it was no accident.

The jury was out ten minutes.

Washington: The attempt to revive the Bull Moose Party fell through this past week. It seems they had everything that was needed to make a great political party but the Moose.

London: Some hitherto unpublished papers of John Maynard Keynes were discovered recently. They explain why his theories are not going so good lately. It seems that to balance the budget you must subtract income from outgo and use the money obtained to square accounts.

Chicago: The Chicago Board of Trade heard of the argument between our neighbor and his wife, and the price of corn and soybeans fell to new lows.

The Vatican: The Pope received a communication from Dr. Hayakawa explaining the difference between replenish and overpopulate. A reply is expected shortly.

Springfield: The clay pigeon is to be protected by state law. It is feared by some of our public officials that it might go the way of the passenger pigeon. There is some talk of making it our state bird. Governor Walker is reported unofficially in favor of this legislation. Support it. This may be the most sensible thing we've had from Springfield in years.

Lame Deer, Montana: The signs warning travelers to beware of Falling Rocks are being taken down as he had returned to the reservation. Interviewed in his palatial teepee, he had these words of wisdom to offer the white: "Pay gas bill, light bill, and water bill on time, save heap of money. Send check or money order to company you owe. Pay rent same way. Send check, money order, or cash to St. Labre Orphanage, Ashland, Montana. Papooses need money too."

THE ILLINOIS AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS:

Last September 6 the Sierra Club, the Izaak Walton League, and 21 midwestern railroads joined forces to win a preliminary injunction against the Army Corps of Engineers' reconstruction of a lock and dam on the Upper Mississippi River Navigation System. The plaintiff's motion held that the reconstruction was likely to be a massive overhaul of the entire lock and dam system, that no congressional approval had been given the project, and that no environmental impact statement, considering possible effects of reconstruction of the entire system, was provided.

The Post-Amerikan met with Hal Gardner, a member of the executive committee of the Great Lakes Chapter of the Sierra Club, to learn more about the Army Corps projects. Gardner said the plaintiffs in the case of lock and dam 26 are scheduled to return to court again this summer to seek a permanent injunction against the project. Supposedly, the Army Corps of Engineers is hoping to have Congressional approval for the project by the time of the summer hearing--something which Gardner feels will jeopardize chances for the permanent injunction.

A number of questions have been raised concerning Governor Walker's role in pushing for reconstruction of lock and dam 26. Gardner showed the Post-Amerikan a document from a brigadier general for the Army Corps which was sent to Walker. The letter asked for a meeting with the governor to discuss

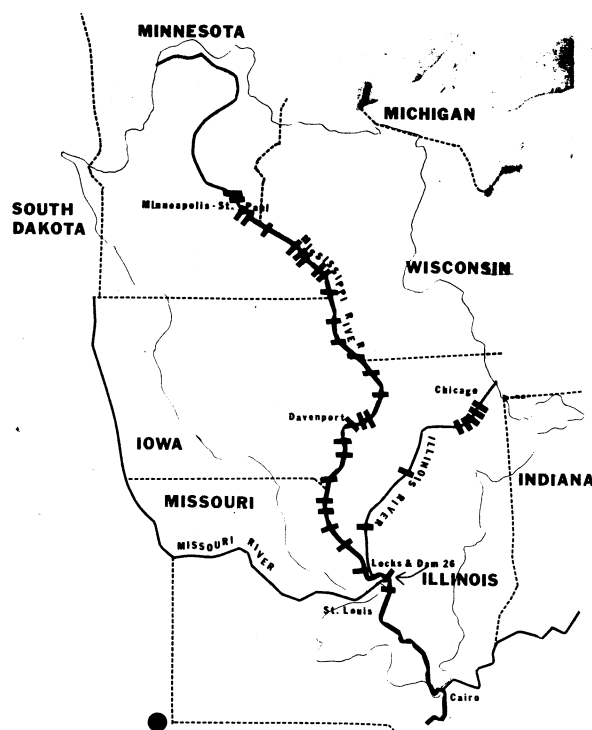
the creation of jobs through the reconstruction projects. Gardner was unsure whether Walker had decided to support the Army Corps plans, but when the Post-Amerikan spoke with Mark Clark, an assistant press secretary for the governor, we learned that Walker has decided to stay out of the matter.

GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIONS

Objections to the reconstruction of lock and dam 26 stem from many concerns, one of which is the threatened environmental damage to the upper Mississippi and Illinois River basins. What is clear is that lock and dam 26 is the key to the "redevelopment" and deepening of the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers. If, as contemplated, the Army Corps of Engineers is permitted to build a new dam and duplicate locks near Alton, such activities will be "justifiable" for the rest of Mississippi and Illinois Rivers.

The new locks are being built to accommodate what the Army Corps anticipates to be an increase in barge traffic. The new locks will permit barge traffic to swell to three to four times its present level. The Sierra Club fears that water turbidity from propeller wash will increase, river banks will be eroded faster from increased wave action, and that a greater danger exists from accidental spills of oil or industrial chemicals.

THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER SYSTEM: A THREATENED RESOURCE



To facilitate the increase in barge traffic, the Army Corps of Engineers proposes to increase the channel depth at lock and dam 26 from 9 feet to 12 feet. According to a study prepared by John Marlin and Brent Blackwelder for the Council for a Sound Waterways Policy, changing the channel depth by three feet will enable barge companies to move larger tows through the locks in a shorter amount of time and substantially reduce costs for the private barge lines. Taxpayers will subsidize these cost reductions. Dredging the Mississippi River is the only way to increase channel depth, and such a practice can have a profound environmental impact. The mud and sediment that is scraped from the channel bottom (the dredge spoil) must be pumped onto the banks of the Mississippi. Such an activity tends to kill natural vegetation wherever the spoil is dumped, and wildlife habitats are permanently destroyed. The land is good for nothing but industrial development along the river--and can be acquired cheaply.



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RAPING THEM FOR PROFIT?

About the time of the depression, the federal government had fully subsidized barge traffic. As a result, barges did not have to abide by regulations set by the Interstate Commerce Commission. They did not have to worry about bankruptcy or feel the pressures of rising costs. In 1953, the Federal Barge Lines became a private corporation which, interestingly, has retained many of the comforts they enjoyed in the past.

To this date, only 8% to 10% of all barge traffic has to abide by ICC regulations. Additionally, barges do not have to pay any fuel taxes. Compare this situation with that confronted by the threatened railroads: rail commerce is fully regulated by the ICC, they must pay fuel taxes, and they are responsible for all costs related to repairs, reconstruction, and maintenance. Furthermore, barges can haul freight at their own leisure, but during harvest seasons, railroads are required by law to haul commercial freight and are at times accused of having a shortage of boxcars.

A PAUPERS GUIDE TO MUSIC

"Ain't Got No Time"

by The
Hamilton Face Band

(Bell 6042)

Second known album put out by this no-longer-performing group. I walked by their first album, "The Hamilton Face Band," (Phillips 600-308) for nearly a year before stumbling onto the second album, which I bought.

The personnel are the same for both releases, with one minor change: they are Lenny Laks, vocals; Ronnie Seldin, guitar; and Ruth Romonoff, drums. Ruth Romonoff married Ian Underwood, thus Ruth became a Mother-in-law and is Ruth Underwood on the second album.

Ruth Underwood performed with Frank Zappa last summer at the ISU Union Auditorium, on vibes and percussion, fantastic lady.

I speak highly of their second album. This woman can lay a fine kit. It's beat music. Some cuts intertwine jazz, which adds to the album flow. I'm afraid this one is no longer in print; worth thumbing through a thousand or two cut-outs for. Tight work for a band of 1969 vintage.

"Sleepy Man Blues" by Geoff Muldaur (Prestige 7727)

Circa 1963. Accompanying Geoff are Dave Van Ronk, guitar; Eric Von Schmidt, mandolin and harmonica; Bill Keogh, piano; and Fritz Richmond, wash tub bass.

Geoff has collected blues not readily available on previous discs. Some selections--"Jelly Roll Baker," "The Rain Don't Fall On Me," "This Morning She Was Gone," "Trouble In Mind." The liner notes give excellent background material on the selections.

Geoff Muldaur was also working with Jim Kweskin's Jug Band at the time this album was recorded. It's an acoustic set. Lazlow say, "Geoff puts spirit to the blues."

(Watch for many sixties Prestige releases to appear in cut out bins. It seems Fantasy Records has done some house cleaning.) Pull your belts in for this one; out a print and on a diet.

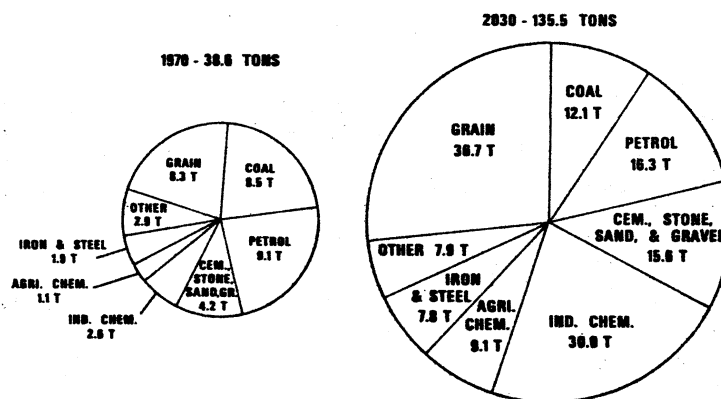
Interestingly, the Army Corps of Engineers uses projections of past commercial traffic growth to justify the lock and dam 26 proposal. These projections seem to be based upon population growth, increasing affluence, and the acquisition of freight business from the railroads. A look at the breakdown of commodities transported by barges and their projections of traffic expectations by 2030 tend to indicate the planned obsolescence of rail transportation.

In terms of fuel consumption, the Army Corps of Engineers is promoting the fallacy that barges use less fuel. But a study by A. Seabald at the University of Illinois indicates that freight movement by rails is between 10 and 23% less energy-intensive than by barge. Rail traffic between cities is more direct and does not have to travel on meandering rivers. Barges go about 1.38 miles for every mile traveled by trains.

WHAT IS THE ARMY CORPS TRYING TO DO?

The Army Corps of Engineers is presently trying to secure total authority over the nation's waterways. Supported by the Environmental Protection Agency, the bill would give the Army Corps authority over dredge and fill operations involving waterways and non-navigable wetlands. But for their specific projects, the Army Corps seems to neglect certain responsibilities.

ILLINOIS WATERWAY COMMODITIES



Among such responsibilities is a requirement that the Army Corps submit an environmental impact statement for a given project. As mentioned before, a statement regarding the immediate project for lock and dam 26 was made, but it ignored the environmental impact of the entire scope of the reconstruction project.

The Army Corps must submit a benefits-to-cost ratio to show how a project is justified. For lock and dam 26, the Army Corps claimed a b:c=1.6. However, this ratio assumes that future improvements will be made upstream on the upper Mississippi and Illinois Rivers. The Army Corps estimates the cost of the entire project to be \$3.2 billion, compared to estimates of \$6 - \$10 billion by University of Illinois researchers.

Renovation of the existing lock and dam structures seems to have been ignored as a possibility. Repairs to lock and dam 26 could be provided at a cost of about \$100,000,000. Compared to the estimated \$400 billion cost for relocating lock and dam 26, the Army Corps' impetuous plans seem staggering and too costly. Claims that the present lock and dam can handle only 46.5 million tons of freight annually were refuted when 54 million tons were moved in 1972. Scheduling lock ages and using switchboats to help large tows can prevent delays in the movement of barge traffic. A more realistic compromise between the modes of transportation is necessary to avoid massive layoffs in the rail industry and to prevent the destruction of the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers.

--Jeremy Timmens



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JURY ACQUITS BUCKLEY OF FELONY CHARGES

John Buckley, charged with 3 felonies in connection with a shooting at an ISU black fraternity meeting last fall, was acquitted by a McLean County jury in early May.

Buckley was the subject of a Post-Amerikan article in January.

That story explained Buckley's claim that he shot in self-defense; the jury apparently agreed, rejecting the state's charges of aggravated battery and armed violence.

The Post-Amerikan story also explored behind-the-scenes evidence that ISU administrators' racism explained the unusually harsh measures taken against Buckley, who was a black ISU student. After the shooting, he was immediately suspended from ISU. He was also declared persona non grata, meaning that he could be arrested for trespassing if he set foot on the ISU campus.

Evidence obtained by the Post-Amerikan indicated that administrators were not reacting (as they claimed) to the problem of Students With Guns. Comments administrators made privately hinted that they were really worried about BLACKS WITH GUNS, and they behaved accordingly.

All along, Buckley maintained that he was being dealt with unusually harshly by both the state and the university. And all along Buckley asserted that he was innocent of the felony charges against him.

Buckley was found guilty of reckless conduct, a misdemeanor. Though Buckley had not been specifically charged with reckless conduct, the law allows



John Buckley
(Vidette photo)

the jury to reduce a charge of armed violence to reckless conduct. It can be a compromise verdict, appeasing a few jurors who feel that the defendant should not be allowed to go completely free.

Buckley would have graduated from ISU by now if he had not been so quickly suspended from school. He is still working on readmission, and plans to go to law school after graduation.

Classy Fried Ads

Get 'em while they last! Two kittens out of nine left. One striped grey, one black and white, both males, 10 weeks old. 828-6885. (They're free!)

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GETTING OVER

I am a man. I have been a man for quite a few years now, though people who know me may say that I'm just now coming of age. Before I was a man, I had been much smaller: or a boy who had been an infant, destined to become a man.

When I was young, I dressed in blue, played army and Tarzan, and dominated neighborhood females with words of love and desire that were usually answered with black eyes. I portrayed husband and father for little Raggedy Anns with sometimes broken homes and ran races with little women who could jump rope much, much better than I. I wanted to be strong and tall (at least six feet) and someday have a big house in the mountains with lots of trees and birds and snakes to keep in cages.

More importantly, I wanted to grow up to be a man. I went to schools and zoos and basketball clinics trying to be stronger and bigger, lifting boulders to keep the sky from falling. I wanted a deep voice and broad shoulders and a clean-shaven face to slap Aqua Velva on, and I certainly, very certainly, did not want to cry.

Crying is a funny thing, especially when you are a young man. Mom and Dad and the teacher, a coach, and the minister would always say that little boys won't become men if they continue to cry. Even if there is a big cut on my knees, and blood is coming out, and the pain is bigger than me and-- being a young man-- I will surely die from it. But I didn't, couldn't, and wouldn't cry.

Now I'm a man. Sort of like the man I was before, only not as big as I dreamed (3 inches shy of 6 feet) and not as strong and certainly not as wealthy. I can't lift boulders with my bare hands, and I'm terrible at basketball, but I'm good at crocheting blankets and cooking (a little), and I can change a diaper faster and better than my father ever wanted to.

I've given up my dictated "needs", my responsibilities to start and fight wars and barroom brawls and build car engines and fantastic wall-to-wall stereo systems and color television with Sunday afternoon football. I don't buy stock or purchase seats at the boxing ring. I still like to be protective and sometimes aggressive and strong in different ways. But I'm crying again when I'm hurt, and I'm looking at things in ways I've never looked at them before. Men (and women) can do anything they really want to do; they can be all things together, but it is all right to be apart. Men can cook and darn socks, and women can watch football and work on cars-- all if they want to. Basics will remain. A woman will be a woman no matter what she tries to do. I will always be a man no matter what I choose to do. The important thing is that I've got every option in the world and that makes a person free.

----Kevin

POST NOTE

Last issue, I wrote a story about discrimination against gay people in a local bar. The following article is another of the many instances of local discrimination.

It is further evidence of the need for an ordinance banning this discrimination.

AW

Alice Wonder's story about piggism in the May issue of the Post-American plus my own recent experiences with local machos prompted this second account of piggism in good ol' Bloomington-Normal.

I was present at the Someplace Else on each of the occasions that Alice mentioned, and I was the woman who got shoved around a little in trying to prevent physical mayhem. All I got out of those incidents was a bruised shoulder and a great amount of hostility toward straight macho males in this community.

Maybe I'm just lucky, but it seems like I run into more than my share of pushy people who feel compelled to impose their standards on everyone else.

A woman who enters a bar with other women or alone becomes fair game for any drunken sot in the joint. He feels no compunctions about putting his greasy hands or slobbering face on her body. Each time it happens to me, I tell myself, "He's drunk; he slipped; he didn't mean to put his grimy hands on me," and I quietly move away. Yet, each time he comes back and puts his tentacles all over me again. When I firmly but disgustedly remove his hands from my person, he invariably becomes intensely insulted. Being a basically nonviolent person, I restrain my impulse to smash him with a pool cue and try to ignore his verbal insults or quietly withdraw to a more amenable atmosphere to enjoy my drink in peace.

Do women and gay women in particular have to buy carry-out liquor and drink at home to avoid crumbs like this? Maybe a few bar invasions en masse would help, but somehow I doubt it!

LESBIAN PICNIC

Just the latest topping for my cake came Saturday, May 10th, at Lake Bloomington. The annual Willie picnic (the Willies are the local lesbians) ended with a "bang" this year, and I mean just that. I can still hear the bang of the rock hitting my car.

The gay women's picnic was a big success and lots of fun. We played catch and frisbee, waded in the lake, had a mudball fight, and got mellow under the trees. The feeling of sisterhood generated was more than enough to make up for the catcalls tossed our way.

The snake entered Paradise along about sundown in the guise of a group of homophobic males. The chief homophobe, henceforth to be known as "Red-shirt" (not unlike the fascist brown-shirts), definitely took offense at our presumptuous use of a public park for our "disgusting" picnic. One of the males, "X", in the group knew some of the women with us and subdued Red-shirt's mouth (at least temporarily). Red-shirt left, and both men and women enjoyed themselves in "separate but equal" picnics. Unfortunately, X left and Red-shirt rejoined his cronies. "Der Fuerher" then incited his troops to riot.

Insults flew, becoming progressively more and more gross and offensive, and the forces began to close in on us as we packed up to leave. A male spit beer on one woman's car and waited for her to approach him. Behind his leg he held an unsheathed buck knife which he clearly intended to use on the "queer," who had not seen the weapon. Evidently, if he could not reach lesbian women with his penis, he would use a penis substitute to prove his manhood. Fortunately the knife had been observed by another of our women, so bloodletting was avoided due to her vigilance.

We formed a caravan and left together, but not without further incident. In the three years that I have owned Kelly, my car, she had not suffered one major dent; she is used to loving treatment and kind words, which are only her due considering all we've been through together. As we passed by, one pig-face twisted with rage, spit all over her windows, then reared back and, like some self-appointed avenging spirit, hurled a rock into her side. We sped on our way amidst a hail of stones.

I have believed for years that stoning was strictly a Biblical event; I now know differently, and await with much apprehension the next link in this chain of events. "Witch" burning may be next!

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Thousands Rally Against MEG

Thousands attended a militant, all-day anti-MEG rally on the ISU campus May 2. In the morning, at least 500 listened to speakers on the steps of the administration building. When the rally moved to ISU's outdoor amphitheater in the afternoon, the gathering became an anti-MEG party. Attendance climbed into the thousands. Electronically amplified music was periodically interrupted for speeches and anti-MEG chants. Thousands simultaneously roared "Smash MEG; Smash MEG;"

The rally was an expression of a steadily growing anti-MEG outrage which peaked May 1 in reaction to two events. First, MEG executed another drug raid, snaring mostly ISU students. Second, the ISU Vidette reported that MEG's surveillance had gone so far that the narcs had secretly obtained a complete class roster for a Poetry of Rock lecture class.

(For the complete story of Easson's accusations, see the story following.)

Anger over the drug raid, and anger over possible administration complicity in MEG's obtaining the class list, spurred three separate groups to call three separate rallies for May 2. As each group found out about the other, the rallies became somewhat merged into one. The Friday morning Vidette announced two scheduled rallies.

What developed was one all-day anti-MEG rally/party/rock festival.

About two dozen people spoke to the crowd during the morning rally. Some spoke informationally, offering specific criticisms of MEG actions. Others spoke inspirationally, leading the crowd in chants of "Smash MEG." Some people offered vague suggestions for action. One person gave out MEG's telephone number. Another suggested gathering evidence for a court injunction against MEG. Marching was brought up, but the crowd didn't display much enthusiasm for a three-mile trek to the MEG office. One speaker advocated forming a counter-espionage group to follow MEG agents around and take their pictures. If pictures of MEG agents are circulated all over Central Illinois, this speaker pointed out, their effectiveness will diminish: "You can't have undercover secret police if you destroy their cover," this speaker said.

Here is a summary of most of the criticisms and charges against MEG brought up at the rally:

- 1) Invasion of privacy--MEG agents went completely overboard when they secretly obtained a list of all the students in Professor Easson's Poetry of Rock class. The assumption that all students interested in the lyrics to rock music are also drug dealers is typical of secret police forces' mania.
- 2) Political surveillance--When MEG placed an informer in Pekin High School, she was ordered to report not only on who used drugs, but also on the political views teachers expressed in the classroom. She was also told to report any teaching about "deviant sexual conduct." (See Post-Amerikan Vol. III #11)
- 3) Entrapment--MEG agents have pressured people who are not dealers into selling drugs.
- 4) Perjured testimony--One MEG case was dismissed when it became obvious to the judge that MEG agents were probably concocting their testimony. The judge issued a press release suggesting that MEG agents lied on the witness stand. (See Post-Amerikan Vol III #11)
- 5) Forging documents--When MEG placed an informer in Pekin High School, she entered with a fake BHS transcript. MEG agents solicited the production of this falsified document.



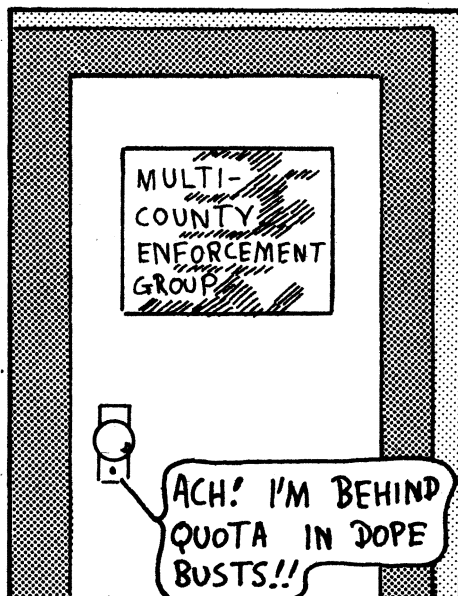
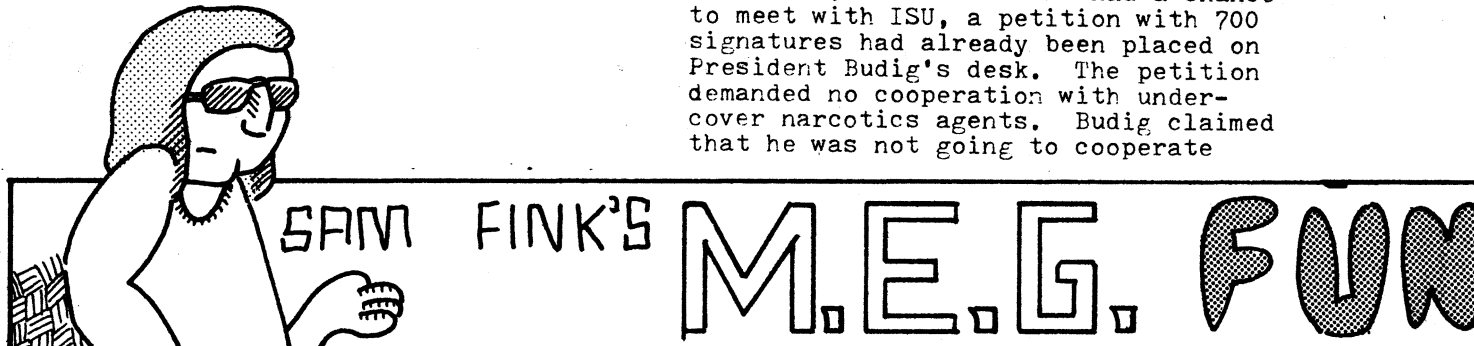
6) MEG was also criticized for not going after the really big drug dealers, but instead busting whoever they could get and then claiming to have busted big dealers.

7) Much criticism of MEG revolved around the atmosphere of distrust and paranoia the secret police force creates. Nobody wants to have to live with the constant fear that a roommate or close friend may be working with the police. When a student yelled "We don't need secret police on the campuses of this state," the crowd burst into applause.

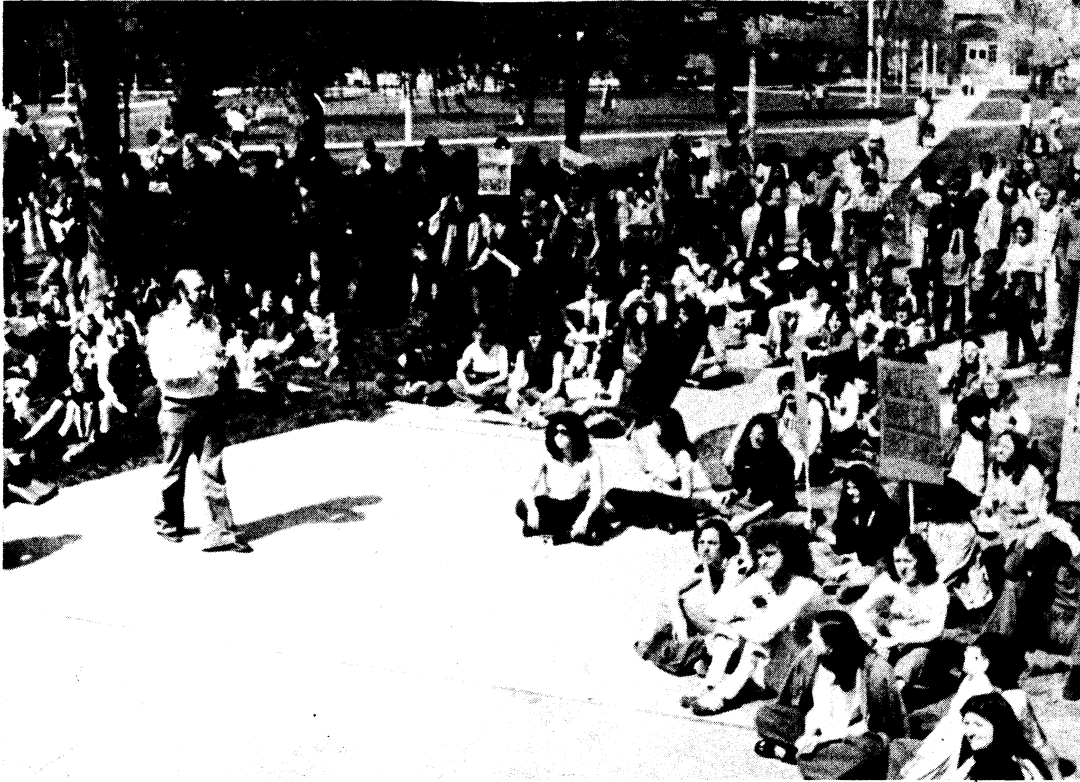
8) Besides complaining about having to

live with the possibility of friends being informers, speakers talked about the heavy pressure MEG uses to force people into turning in their friends. Holding criminal penalties over people's heads, MEG elicits "cooperation." "They actually pay cash bounties for turning people in," one student announced. (See Post-Amerikan IV #2.)

9) Besides directly criticizing MEG, rally speakers raised questions about University cooperation with the secret police. Several months before, MEG decided to ask ISU for a contribution in money or manpower. The Vidette found out, and before MEG had a chance to meet with ISU, a petition with 700 signatures had already been placed on President Budig's desk. The petition demanded no cooperation with undercover narcotics agents. Budig claimed that he was not going to cooperate



Secret Police May 2nd



with MEG.

But at the rally one speaker pointed out that an ISU security officer had accompanied MEG agents on one of the recent raids--at an off-campus apartment.

Speakers were also suspicious about whether the University gave MEG the Poetry of Rock class list.

These criticisms brought out a demand that ISU President Budig again confirm that he would not cooperate with MEG. Some people, not really understanding the relationship between ISU and MEG, thought that Budig could "kick MEG off campus," and so raised that demand. (MEG can bust ISU students with or without official University cooperation.)

After a few hours, the rally was running out of speakers. Leaders won-

dered what to do next. Some people had talked about a march, but that was finally rejected. The loose coalition of rally sponsors decided to declare the Quad a "liberated area" and announced that the rest of the day would be taken up with an "anti-MEG party." People started making runs to the liquor store, while some leaders arranged to get electricity for rock music.

By two o'clock the rally had moved to the amphitheater, and rock music was playing to a crowd of beer-drinking, pot-smoking protestors. Every few minutes somebody would grab a microphone and remind the crowd that it was an anti-MEG party.

The crowd eventually built to several thousand, and any MEG agents who infiltrated the crowd must have been brave. Several thousand drunk and stoned people all yelling "Smash MEG; smash MEG" at the top of their lungs in fearful primal rhythm should have frozen the blood of any MEG agent around.

Near the end of the afternoon, student leaders managed to bring President Budig to speak to the crowd. With his whole body shaking, Budig announced once again that he would not donate any University resources to MEG. He also said he had not met with MEG, and that if he did, students would be represented in the meeting.

Budig had said all that before, but somehow the crowd took his statement to be some kind of victory. They cheered, and Budig left.

Not long after, the electricity was cut off (the administration had promised it for only four hours.) People hung around for a while, and then scattered. It was the largest student protest in four years.

NARCS SPYING ON CLASS ROOM, ISU PROF CHARGES

ISU Professor Roger Easson charged May 1 that the Multi-County Enforcement Group (MEG) and the Illinois Bureau of Investigation have been spying on the Poetry of Rock class he teaches.

Easson made the charges public in the ISU Vidette May 1. Easson's revelations about the narcs helped spur the huge anti-MEG rally held May 2.

Easson and his Poetry of Rock class probably began to attract the attention of secret police several months ago, when Easson publicly involved himself in the controversy over the December drug raids at ISU.

Responding to a series of hysterical moralistic editorials and letters, Easson wrote a letter to the Pantagraph early in 1975.

Easson's letter, a scholarly intellectual defense of altered states of consciousness, helped build Easson's reputation as an unofficial spokesperson for the "drug culture". After his letter, Easson began speaking to ISU's drug committee, and he initiated several drug education programs at ISU.

While Easson never claimed to use drugs himself, his defense of occasional drug use probably attracted the attention of MEG and other secret police. The secret police probably became suspicious about Easson's Poetry of Rock class, too, assuming that anyone who enrolled in it might be a potential drug user or seller.

When Easson revealed that the narcotics agents had obtained his class list, he also said he had told administration officials about it several weeks before. Easson said he had been told "not to say anything about it," according to the ISU Vidette.

Easson said that MEG originally obtained the class roster, which is a computer print-out containing student names and social security numbers. The print-out was later seen at an IBI office in Springfield. ISU administrators denied helping the secret police obtain the class roster.

Since Easson exposed the surveillance of his class, there has reportedly been a shake-up in the IBI office to find the leaks. Two jobs are reportedly in danger, and the famous class roster has allegedly been chopped up by a document shredder.

Easson's charges of surveillance were denied by all agencies involved. However, one member of Easson's class has signed a notarized affidavit linking her interrogation by police to her being enrolled in Easson's class.

Here is the statement, signed by Nancy Brodsky:

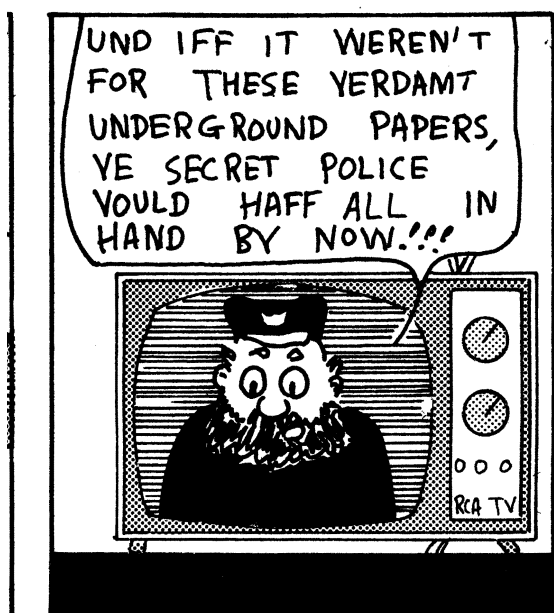
"On or about 5:00 on Friday morning, May 2, 1975, I, Nancy Brodsky, was awakened by two uniformed policemen who came to my dormitory room in Watterson Towers on the ISU campus. Because I was still sleepy, I did not notice what kind of uniform they were wearing or what agency they represented, and did not think to get their names. They asked me my name, and asked if I were in possession of any controlled substance. When I said I had none, they quietly left. This is to the best of my recollection exactly what happened."
--Signed by Nancy Brodsky, notarized by Adahha Wendland.

Brodsky told the ISU Vidette that other students in Easson's class have been questioned by police about the class and drug use. She said she was making her experience public in the hopes that others would follow her lead.

But Brodsky's notarized statement did not become public until after the Poetry of Rock class ended. Her statement was published in the spring semester's last Vidette, midway through final exam week. No more students came forward to verify Brodsky's allegations of police questioning.

Easson told the Vidette that police surveillance of his students is causing him to reconsider offering his course in the fall. He has already decided to cancel the class for spring of '76, because he said it "exposes students to undue harassment."

INIES BY CARL BARX
--FOR VERGIL



MEG CHIEF PRAISES POST-AMERIKAN

When the Multi-County Enforcement Group (MEG) executed another Twin Cities drug raid May 1, the narcotics unit's director had a few good words for the Post-Amerikan.

MEG head Jerry "Superspy" LaGrow said in the Pantagraph that his agents could have made more busts, but had been hampered by articles in the Post-Amerikan. The drug raid was based on charges against nine people.

Here's how the Pantagraph quoted LaGrow's compliments:

"He also said that articles in the Post-Amerikan, an underground newspaper in the Twin Cities, have harmed undercover agents' attempts to buy drugs.

"Articles naming 'so-called agents' have 'hurt us a little bit,' said LaGrow.

"I'm sure we could have done a lot better over there if there hadn't been that continual harrassment," he added."

We realize that the head of a secret police unit is not that credible a source to most Post-Amerikan readers.

We are therefore backing up LaGrow's

praise with some documentation, so that readers will believe LaGrow's assertion that we printed articles naming "so-called agents."

Here is a list of some so-called MEG agents, with their latest known addresses and phone numbers. Most of this list has been published previously in Post-Amerikan III #11 and IV #2. Some of the information is new.

John William Stephens is head of MEG's Bloomington office. Look for him at 1408 N. Main, Bloomington.

Walter Hetman, 201 S. Second St., Chenoa. (815) 945-7143.

Jeff Sielaff, a younger agent, lives with his parents at 205 Eisenhower Drive; 452-5738.

Dennis Garrett busted some of the people in the May 1 drug raid. He lives at 336 Avenue F, Hilltop Trailer Court. 662-3823.

Ford Jonathan Conley also busted some of the people arrested in MEG's May 1 raid. This was Conley's first known work as an agent.

Eugene Maxwell, 1729 Valle Vista Blvd. in Pekin. (309) 347-2294.

Christine Schaefer, Pekin, Illinois.

Charles Schofield, Rt. 3, Chillicothe.

Robert J. Edwards, 127 E. Hines Place, Peoria.

Dale Oltman, 2301 Cherry Lane, Pekin. (309) 346-9506.

Jo Vice, Morton, Illinois.

Robert D. Miller Jr., 205 N. Stanley Drive, Chillicothe.

Roland Inskeep, 1101 W. Forest Hill Avenue, Peoria. (309) 682-9777. Inskeep used to be a PE coach at a Peoria high school.

Jerry "Superspy" LaGrow is the head of MEG. Court records also refer to a Walter LaGrow, who may be the same person. He may be reached at MEG's secret office in Peoria: Room 23 of the County Courthouse. Telephone (309) 673-3465.

The phone number for MEG's Bloomington office, Room 405, 2205 E. Washington St. is 662-1541.

ACLU

PLOTS

ANTI-M.E.G.

INJUNCTION

Alarmed by reports of illegal tactics used by undercover narcotics agents, the American Civil Liberties Union is considering court action against the Multi-County Enforcement Group (MEG).

"Based on the stories we hear, the narcs have gone over the line," said Tom Eimermann, local ACLU head.

"ACLU is currently undertaking an extensive investigation into the practices and tactics of local narcotics agents, examining in particular the possibility of illegal entrapment and solicitation of felonies," Eimermann said.

ACLU has received several reports indicating that MEG agents may be guilty of entrapment. Entrapment is the tool of the overzealous narcotics agent. Instead of providing the opportunity for established drug dealers to sell, narcs have been actively talking people into becoming drug

dealers, and then busting them. Eimermann said that entrapment occurs when the crime is the idea of the police agent; entrapment is the police creating the crime.

ACLU is also investigating reports that MEG agents are guilty of the crime of solicitation of a felony. When MEG asks a non-agent to make a drug buy, the crime of solicitation is committed, Eimermann said.

Eimermann conceded that entrapment is ordinarily a difficult defense in a criminal case. But he maintained that it might be easier to prove entrapment when asking for an injunction before a federal court. The ACLU's plan is to assemble an entire battery of witnesses who will testify to MEG's entrapment.

The local ACLU encourages people who have information on MEG's tactics to get in touch: 436-6709 or 452-3634.

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Activist charges surveillance; asks withdrawal from MEG

POST-AMERICAN -19-

POST NOTE: On April 14, Jack Porter, director of Community for Social Action, made the following statement to the Bloomington City Council.

The Council reacted with surprise, consternation, and a demand that Rev. Porter submit his requests concerning local intelligence-gathering to them in writing. He did.

They have not responded.

Here's Porter's statement:

In addressing you tonight, I speak for myself as a resident of Bloomington, and for Community for Social Action. We are concerned about some of the ways police operate in our community, and we have some specific requests.

In recent years it has become apparent that important law-enforcement and intelligence-gathering agencies of government have violated the civil liberties of many Americans. The CIA, FBI, and military intelligence units have improperly and unlawfully kept files on perfectly legal political activity of thousands of U.S. citizens. The Chicago Police Department has recently been exposed in similar practices. After Watergate we as a nation are much more aware than before of the abuses perpetrated on the American public by officials and agencies sworn to uphold the law.

We know that some of this same political intelligence-gathering has been conducted by Bloomington police. In May, 1969, I personally saw some police materials describing some of my own lawful political activities, including, interestingly, attendance at at least one meeting in Normal. Based on my personal experience and the now publicly known practices of police departments and other government agencies in Illinois and the nation, I make these requests of you as the elected leaders of Bloomington:

1) Make available for my personal inspection all police files dealing with my political activity, including attendance at meetings and participation in demonstrations, particularly all material acquired by electronic surveillance. In addition to materials collected on me, I wish to examine any files which have been kept on Community for Social Action. The following individuals also wish to examine any political files which have been kept on them: Mary Jane Brunt, Ralph Smith, Marilyn Sutherland and Robert Sutherland.

2) Make a serious inquiry into the past and present practices of the Bloomington Police Department with regard to what sort of data has been collected on citizen activity which is protected by the first amendment, and whether this data has been destroyed. Establish a clear policy forbidding the Bloomington Police Department from gathering and keeping any files on constitutionally protected activity, including any information obtained by electronic surveillance. In addition, forbid the Police from keeping files on citizens which do not pertain to arrests, car accidents, or the carrying out of routine services to the public. And provide for the destruction of arrest records in those cases where no conviction follows the arrest. If you take these steps, I believe you will make significant progress in insuring the privacy and other civil liberties of your constituents.

Consistent with these requests regarding the internal working of our police department, I ask that you also:

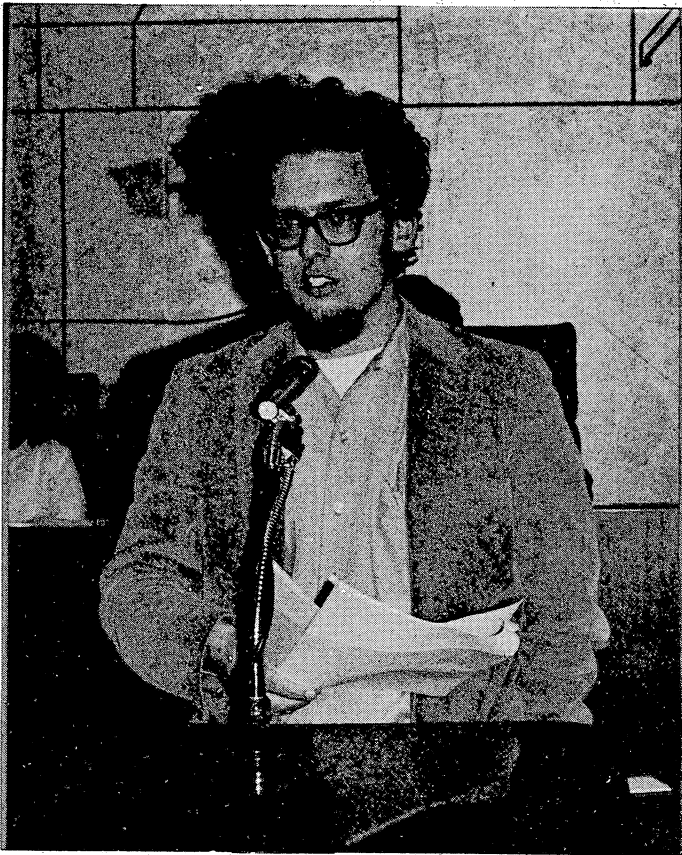
1) Immediately withdraw from participation in the Illinois Juvenile File, a data bank in the Chicago area which records all juvenile contact with participating police in Illinois, whether or not this contact results in arrest or conviction or adjudication as a delinquent.

Bloomington youth should not be stigmatized by having all such contacts recorded in a state file from which they can be retrieved at a later time to the great detriment of the youth involved. At best this file violates civil liberties. In fact, its reputation in Illinois is very bad. The last two administrations in Springfield have tried unsuccessfully to abolish it due to flagrant abuses of confidentiality and failure to destroy obsolete data as well as civil liberties grounds.

2) Withdraw from participation in the Multi-County Enforcement Group. Testimony at the school board hearing of the high school principal in Pekin who worked with MEG indicates that an informant was supposed to note the political tendencies of teachers as well as involvement in drug traffic. This is totally improper. The self-serving publicity of this supposedly secret police unit makes fair trials more difficult. Its practices of using agents who encourage others to commit crime in order to gain convictions is just as abhorrent as the use of provocateurs by police units to lure people into political violence.

In summary, I'm asking you to do the following:

1. Make available to me and the others I mentioned all files of the Bloomington Police Department on our activity.
2. Set strict rules for the police so that improper files will not be maintained.



Jack Porter before the City Council

3. Withdraw from participation in the Illinois juvenile file.

4. Withdraw from participation in the Multi-County Enforcement Group.

I make all these requests on civil liberties grounds, with the conviction that the most intolerable of all crime is that perpetrated by government upon its own citizens in violating their fundamental liberties.

the

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the Story Behind the Issue

MENTAL HEALTH

the bubbling pot

Mental health services in McLean County leave much to be desired. A variety of social service agencies purport to provide services in the general area of mental health, but efforts have been un-coordinated through duplication of services, lack of cooperation, and competition for funds. The McLean County Mental Health Center, created to provide services for low-income persons, such as referral of patients to Drs. Chapman and Bey thru contractual agreement, has done little by way of programmatic service for two years. For this the Center's board of directors must bear much of the blame. Until very recently, the only psychiatrists in town were Bey and Chapman, and they as partners were the only psychiatrists with staff privileges of admitting patients to Brokaw Hospital--the only hospital in town with psychiatric care facilities. Doctors and ministers who did not wish to use their services for persons needing psychiatric care were forced to send those people out of the county to other psychiatrists. An outside psychiatrist who tried to start a practice in Bloomington-Normal, Dr. Donald Sweazy, was forced to leave town when the staff of Brokaw Hospital refused to grant him admission privileges on the basis of inadequate credentials--even though he had long enjoyed a successful practice elsewhere.

Aware that mental health services needed strengthening, several groups began to address the problem. Some of the agencies banded together to explore how they might cooperate--this group was the Mental Health Affiliation, chaired by Kevin Casey, director of MARC Center. The McLean County Board desired that the McLean County Board of Health assume responsibility for gaining greater efficiency in the services provided by the publicly-funded social service agencies. Psychiatrist Bey was appointed to the Board of Health and made its chairman. The County Board also appointed Sandra Scott, a member of its Committee on Health Services, to be its official representative to the Board of Health. A citizen's group, the Mental Health Association, under the guidance of Dr. Robert Silver, an ISU counselling service psychologist, took an increasingly active role in working to improve mental health services in the county, giving particular attention to the Mental Health Center, which was not sufficiently fulfilling its obligations to low-income people.

Public dissatisfaction with the quality of mental health services in the county had been growing. There wasn't enough choice available to people by way of psychiatric care and method of treatment. The jurisdictional disputes of the various agencies was wasteful and irritating. People who needed help were not getting it. Pressures were building, and the lid was ready to blow.



the lid blows

Five weeks ago, it blew. Since then, the professionals and the official boards and agencies have become extremely defensive--with good reason. What happened? Let's back up.

Last fall the Board of Health, chaired by psychiatrist Bey, announced that it was going to hire a professional administrator to manage and oversee the evaluation and funding of the various social service agencies, to study and make recommendations about duplication of services and possible defunding of ineffective programs. The agencies became defensive at the possibility of losing their autonomy to a professional manager hired by the Board of Health and asked that some clear understandings be reached before such a person was hired. Kevin Casey of the Mental Health Affiliation wrote to the Board of Health with these concerns. The chairman of the Board, Douglas Bey, responded in a letter which many people

have regarded as harsh and hostile to the effect that Mr. Casey was performing a disservice to Mental Health by publicizing and repeating his objections, was wasting the Health Board's time, and should, in effect, shut up or be prepared to take the consequences. This letter of Mr. Bey's has been widely circulated and has raised eyebrows all over town. He made clear that there would be a manager hired who would oversee all publicly funded mental health services in the county.

But, after drawing up the very rigorous qualifications for the administrator and budgeting \$18,000 for his salary in October, the Board of Health did not succeed in hiring anyone for six months. On April 8, 1975, some members of the County Board expressed impatience with the delay, and Edgar Diddams, director of the Health Department, responded that the applicants for the job generally hadn't met the qualifications set up. One week later, Sandra Scott, the County Board's representative to the Board of Health, reported to the County Board's Health Services Committee her concern that Diddams and some members of the Board of Health weren't really interested in seeing mental health services coordinated. A Pantagraph reporter present at the meeting quoted her statements in the newspaper. She said she felt the administrator's job qualifications were too stringent, that the delay in hiring someone reflected an unwillingness to move. She had asked when meetings of the Personnel Committee of the Board of Health were held, but had received no notice of them. "I'm frustrated," she said. "I don't feel that I'm getting a straight, off-the-shoulder

answer. I have the feeling that someone is sitting on it." She further stated, "I have real hesitations about who chairs the board of health" (Bey), and went on to register her impressions about psychiatric services in the county, particularly her view that the partnership of Chapman and Bey has had a monopoly on "psychiatric business" for those who wished to remain in the county for treatment. She said that a third psychiatrist (Marlow Harston) who had recently started a practice in town employs counselling and analysis for treatment rather than the drug therapy preferred by Chapman and Bey, and that "the medical society is giving him a rough time." (Pantagraph, April 16)

support for Scott

At the next meeting of the Board of Health on the evening after her comments were quoted, Diddams and Bey would not discuss Mrs. Scott's statements (Pantagraph, April 17). Mr. Bey rushed through the business, adjourned the meeting after 15 minutes, and hurried from the room apparently to avoid talking to the numerous spectators who had come. In an editorial on April 22, the Pantagraph took Mrs. Scott's allegations quite seriously, urging the County Board to "follow up" on them, and praising her, as County Board representative, in performing her "oversight duty." The editor wrote, "The county board needs to exercise more than just advice and consent on health board appointments and more important, should discover why ministers are sending parishioners to other counties for psychiatric help," and he also said of the hiring of the Health Board administrator, "Qualifications for the position should be reviewed. They are too stringent." (Pantagraph, April 22)

On April 24, the Pantagraph reported that the Mental Health Association, a watchdog citizen's group, had come out in support of Mrs. Scott. Dr. Robert Silver, president of the Association, said, "We are firmly and thoroughly in support of the appropriateness of Sandy Scott's having raised the issues," which would include (in the Pantagraph's words) her suggestion "that Bey might be in a conflict-of-interest position while the health board follows through on the county board's own request to work for better mental health services in the county." Dr. Silver further said, "We're behind the principle of asking the questions and behind the substance of the

CAST OF CHARACTERS

Rodney Benninghaus -- newly appointed Executive Director of the Mental Health Center

Douglas Bey -- local psychiatrist; partner of Dr. Robert Chapman; chairman of the McLean County Board of Health

Kevin Casey -- director of MARC Center; president of the Mental Health Affiliation, a group of agencies involved in mental health services

Robert Chapman -- local psychiatrist; partner of Dr. Douglas Bey

Edgar Diddams -- director of the McLean County Health Department

Carl Frautschi -- member of the Board of Health and member of the board of the McLean County Mental Health Center

Marlow Harston -- local psychiatrist, recently having started practice in the county, even more recently admitted to the staff of Brokaw Hospital

Kenneth Huber -- administrator of Brokaw Hospital; member of the board of the Mental Health Center

Jack Porter -- director of the Community for Social Action

James Pruyne -- minister with the United Campus Christian Foundation; leader in the Bloomington-Normal Humanities Council

Sandra Scott -- elected member of the McLean County Board; that group's representative to the McLean County Board of Health

Robert Silver -- psychologist (ISU counselling service); president of the Mental Health Association, a citizens' group concerned with county mental health services

Alan Spear -- director of Youth Services Agency (YSA)

CHARGES AND COUNTER-CHARGES EXPLAINED

BLOWS ITS LID



estions. The Mental Health Association is concerned about the delay in the coordinator's hiring. We ourselves wonder, too, if there is any will on the part of the board of health to take any action on that." Silver added that he felt that Mrs. Scott's stand is a "popular position with the people of the community." (Pantagraph, April 24)

conflict of interest

On May 1, at a citizens' meeting sponsored by the Mental Health Association and the Bloomington-Normal Humanities Council, the Rev. James Pruyne declared that the "interlocking directorates among Brokaw Hospital, the McLean County Board of Health and the McLean County Mental Health Center 'shouldn't be allowed to happen,' for they create 'a major conflict of interest in this community which is doing great harm' to the delivery of mental-health services." The Pantagraph account follows:

"Mr. Pruyne said the chairman of the McLean County Health Board, Dr. Douglas A. Bey, is on the medical staff of Brokaw Hospital and is under exclusive contract, with his partner, Dr. Robert E. Chapman, to provide mental-health treatment for clients of the Mental Health Center. Dr. Bey is also on the Planned Parenthood board, Mr. Pruyne said. Carl Frautschi, another health board member, is also a member of the Mental Health Center's board and the board of the Occupational Development Center which serves handicapped and developmentally disabled adults, some of whom are former mental patients, he added.

"Miss Hazel Phares serves on both the health board and the Brokaw Hospital board, he said. He said that Brokaw Hospital's administrator, Kenneth Huber, is on the Mental Health Center's board and that Brokaw Hospital offers the only psychiatric unit in the county for inpatient treatment of mental problems. 'This kind of relationship is very, very detrimental to this community,' he said.

The assembly applauded." (Pantagraph, May 2) Pruyne stated that he did not feel that the conflict-of-interest situation was intentional, but "probably just happened." But he added that "even the appearance of conflict of inter-

est should not occur." Again quoting the Pantagraph: "Earlier, Alan Spear, director of the McLean County Youth Services Agency (YSA), suggested resurrection of an effort to pool the resources of four mental-health agencies to hire a psychiatrist. He said YSA, the Institute of Human Resources in Pontiac and Illinois State University were hoping to hire a psychiatrist to serve them jointly with the Mental Health Center, but the center's board of directors refused to go along with the plan about a year ago. Spear said the result has been that the other three agencies are forced to 'import' a psychiatrist from Champaign since they cannot find a local psychiatrist who will contract for as much time as they want.

"In discussion which followed Mr. Pruyne's remarks, participants agreed that the Mental Health Center board should consider expanding its exclusive contract with Dr. Chapman and Dr. Bey to include at least one other psychiatrist. There was agreement, too, that self-perpetuating boards of directors are not desirable, but that enough continuity should be maintained so the board can function. One group discussed board representation at length, concluding that the board of any social service agency should include clients or should at least have a mechanism by which to consider client recommendations for improvements or changes in service." (Pantagraph, May 2)

the spillover

What have been the results so far of the lid blowing off the smoldering pot of mental health services in McLean County? Several agencies are discussing the possibility of merger or at least coordination in an Umbrella Group. Citizens are becoming better informed--and more concerned--about the quality of services and the ways they are being provided. On the day following the Rev. Pruyne's allegations regarding conflict of interest, Dr. Harston was admitted to the staff of Brokaw Hospital as the third psychiatrist with admissions privileges.

The County Board is taking an active interest in the oversight functions of its representatives, such as Sandy Scott, and will be expecting greater accountability from agencies it has jurisdiction over. But: Kenneth Huber, Brokaw administrator, refused to allow Dr. Sil-

ver of the Mental Health Association to have a list of the Brokaw Board of Directors when Silver requested it. And: a new coordinator has finally been hired by the McLean County Board of Health (May 14)--though this came as a surprise to Mrs. Scott, since she has been excluded from meetings of the Personnel Committee.

And finally, Dr. Bey and the Board of Health have revealed that they are the most defensive of all. At the board meeting on May 14, psychiatrist Bey--who had already publicly

(and unprofessionally) denigrated Mrs. Scott on WJBC radio as a person working out her personal frustrations--delivered what must have been intended to be the crushing blow to Mrs. Scott and her concerns. In an elaborate ritual of self-justification, he read to the board a 5,000-word paper which self-righteously defends himself and the board, and which viciously attacks those who have dared to raise questions or criticize. The statement is a remarkable document. It reveals a compulsive desire to silence opposition, an inability to deal rationally with constructive conflict, and an obsession with real or imagined external pressures and threats.

Those who heard it read at the meeting or have since read it themselves have had the following reactions: "It's unbelievable!" "Whoever wrote that should have some therapy themselves." "It's paranoid." "Shocking." "Sick." With the exception of Mrs. Scott, the members of the Board of Health approved the statement unanimously. Xerox copies of it are circulating widely.

Portions of the statement follow:

Please turn the page

MENTAL HEALTH CENTER DEFENDS ITSELF; CHAPMAN, BEY WILL BE RE-EVALUATED

At its monthly meeting on May 13, the board of the Mental Health Center was itself very defensive. The members discussed the board's public image, the fact that it has not done as much in the last two years as it had hoped, and the comments made by Mr. Pruyne regarding the appearance of conflict of interest when individuals sit simultaneously on several boards of agencies in related fields.

Kenneth Huber, administrator of Brokaw Hospital, and Carl Frautschi were the two members mentioned by Pruyne.

Stating that he was tired of all the allegations, one board member moved a statement of support and confidence for Huber and Frautschi, which the board passed unanimously.

There was also discussion about the advisability of avoiding the appearance of self-perpetuating board membership. The Rev. Ron Ropp, member of the Mental Health Center board, suggested that members should be appointed from outside the board, perhaps by the County Board. As to Alan Spear's complaint that the Center board had turned down the proposal to jointly share a psychiatrist, they felt that the pending Umbrella Group of agencies should investigate that possibility.

One member said that the board didn't want to share a psychiatrist with

Pontiac. Another reminded the board that it was when the State wanted the Center to provide 24-hour Emergency service, that the board went first to Chapman and Bey.

Another member mentioned that if the Center is going to provide 24-hour service, one psychiatrist won't be sufficient. The question was raised, is the Center really getting 24-hour service from its arrangement with Chapman and Bey? This question would have to be answered in the upcoming re-evaluation of the Center's psychiatric services prior to the next six-month contractual period.

Chapman and Bey have been averaging \$1,000 to \$1,100 per month for a yearly total of \$15,000 of taxpayers' money for consultation-referral of low-income persons. One member stated that a contract with Dr. Harston would be more expensive--about \$18,000 a year.

(Chapman and Bey have been able to reduce their rates through the device of bringing a number of patients together at one time for group therapy sessions, the Post-American has learned.)

The new director of the Mental Health Center, Rodney Beninghaus, said that in any evaluation of psychiatric services which the Center is buying, a set of criteria would have to be set up to give a reliable determination

of how effectively the needs were being met.

By June 30, when the new contract period starts, the board will have to have determined how effective the contracted services have been under the last contract.

How well, for example, have Bey and Chapman worked with the board of the Mental Health Center? The same type of criteria should be applied to the relationship of Chapman/Bey to the board as to that of a psychiatrist to a patient: How can you tell if a client has improved? What were your objectives? How well were they met?

An evaluation committee will be working on this and will report back to the board at its meeting on June 10 (4th floor, Eddy Building) at 7:30 p.m.

It would seem that following the public criticisms of Scott, Pruyne, and Silver, and under the new directorship of Rod Beninghaus, the Mental Health Center board has become more conscious of its obligations to the public; but as recently as March 24, the board of Mental Health Center was preferring to hold closed meetings (in non-compliance with the Illinois Open Meeting Law) and was resisting efforts by Dr. Silver to implement the Mental Health Association's "Observer Program" at the Center.

"THIS RECENT FIASCO"

--Dr. Douglas Bey

EXCERPTS (AND CORRECTIONS) FROM BEY'S HEALTH BOARD DEFENSE

A REVIEW OF THE MC LEAN COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH'S INVOLVEMENT IN MENTAL HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES IN MC LEAN COUNTY

"In view of the recent irresponsible attacks directed at the Health Board, we would like to present the following factual account as to what the Board of Health's role has been with regard to obtaining a Social Service Administrator for the County. ... (There follow three and a half single-spaced pages of history; then, on page 4, an account of the correspondence with Kevin Casey of the Mental Health Affiliation)

"On September 4th (Exhibit 20), a letter from Kevin Casey, Chairman of the Mental (sic) Affiliation, indicated that they were encouraged by the recent actions of the Board of Health to include funds for social services in the 1975 budget. They were eager to offer any help they could to develop proposals for expenditure of the budgeted funds. Our answer to Mr. Casey (Exhibit 21), indicated that the County did see fit to put \$58,000.00 into the Health Department's budget to be used for the improvement of mental health services to the citizens of McLean County, that hopefully this would be approved at the County Board's November meeting and that when a Social Service Administrator was hired, then he would be discussing with the Affiliation proposals for the expenditure of the funds. A letter was received on October 30th (Exhibit 22) from Mr. Casey ... indicating that five major issues should be discussed and resolved prior to the hiring of the Social Service Administrator by the Board of Health. A letter from the Board of Health was sent to Mr. Casey and the Mental Health Affiliation on November 14th (Exhibit 23) with regard to their proposal that we delay in hiring an Administrator until we resolved 5 "major issues" with their group and formed another mental health advisory committee to discuss these proposed issues. ... (There follows a one-page summary of the statements made to Mr. Casey; it is quite detailed and reveals an almost obsessive concern with the Board of Health having to resist a variety of external threats and pressures.

The paraphrase of the letter concludes: "Our primary duty remains to the taxpayer of course and if we find that this proposed program (the hiring of an administrator) is not workable or that the County money is not being well spent, we will certainly recommend that it be discontinued. By making unnecessary demands on the Boards time, by making public statements of your apprehensions or by trying to tell us how to carry out our proposal, you tend to alienate the Board which ultimately would seem to be to your disadvantage."

(There follows an account of the process the Board used to search for its administrator. Then:

"In the midst of our attempts to recruit a suitable Social Service Administrator, the Board of Health had had the misfortune of receiving considerable bad press. Mrs. Scott, after attending one Board of Health meeting in March and without having spoken to any member of the Board of Health to learn of our work in the area of social service and mental health went to the Pantagraph (error: see above story --Post-Amerikan) where she described her many frustrations and concerns which were published without any investigation as to their validity.

The Rag/cpf



A series of articles and radio broadcasts were then presented which were extremely critical of the Board of Health. Even the most easily checked information in these news releases, such as the number of psychiatrists in town, the actual educational requirements for the Social Service Administrator, the status of Dr. Harstens (sic) application to the Medical Society and to Brokaw Hospital were falsely stated by Mrs. Scott and were publically presented by the news media without investigation.

"Mrs. Scotts impulsive action and incorrect statements were applauded by Robert Sutherland in a published letter to the Pantagraph and on W.J.B.C. by Rev. Jack Porter.

"The paper and radio then went on to report the speculations of Robert Silver, Ph.D., an I.S.U. counselling service psychologist who has a private counselling practice and of Rev. Pruyne, I.S.U. Campus Minister and Chairman of the PATH agency Board as well as Chairman of the Regional Planning Commissions Social Service Planning Committee, as to a conflict of interest among public Health Board members who serve on more than one board. Mrs. Scott who is the only member of the Board of Health who is salaried (error: she is a member of the County Board; she is not paid to attend the Board of Health meetings as official representative--Post-Amerikan), who is a member of the League of Women Voters, who served on the O.D.C. Board and who is a salaried employee of W.J.B.C., also added her concerns regarding a possible conflict of interest among other Board members. No comments regarding these individual associations were made by the news media. ... (There follows an attempt to refute criticisms of foot-dragging "for selfish reasons" in the delay of hiring an administrator. Then:

"This Board has been pressured to give out county money impulsively with no planning or management since we first got involved in the area of social services and we have been criticised and threatened when we have refused to do so.

"Individuals who use psychiatric terms flippantly, as for example referring to individuals serving on more than one Board as having to be schizophrenic also tends to reduce the public's confidence in the soundness of the mental health field. This type of comment is also an affront to individuals suffering from this illness and to their families and friends. Schizophrenia is a serious crippling mental disease and to use the term in this way is analogous to stating that a person would have to have brittle diabetes to serve on two boards and makes as much sense!

"Mrs. Scott, after impulsively criticizing the Board with a series of unfounded attacks in the news media concluded by indicating that if nothing else her flippant remarks served to open lines of communication between the Board of Health and the County Board. No rational individual could possibly feel that Mrs. Scott and her friends unfounded accusations and attacks on the Board of Health could in any way facilitate communication between the Board of Health and the County Board. Prior to Mrs. Scotts appointment to the Board of Health, an excellent working relationship existed between the two Boards.

"Hopefully, the community and in particular the County Board and the news media can profit from this recent fiasco. If we are to achieve the goal of the County taking a constructive and responsible role in the funding, management and support of local mental health and social service programs, we must proceed carefully in a mature rational manner. We cannot act impulsively out of internal frustrations or on the basis of poorly conceived notions as to what mental illness entails.

"Having hired the well trained experienced Social Service Administrator, our job is just beginning. He will need to take time to familiarize himself with the community, the available services in the community and to work to coordinate his efforts with the other social service and mental health funding sources within the County. There will no doubt be pressures by various interested groups, for him to act impulsively to fund their programs immediately with County tax dollars and anger and criticism if he fails to respond or if he questions the efficacy of proposals, programs, or management methods. Hopefully, we can refer to our recent experience and will back the approach which will result in a constructive long lasting improvement in our County's social services."

PORTER ASKS ACCOUNTABILITY

STATEMENT BY JACK PORTER FOR WJBC'S FORUM ON MAY 5, 1975

The lid has been blown off the sad state of mental health services in McLean County. Discussion of the County Board's Health Services Committee has now publicly touched on some very sensitive areas which have long been talked about privately: the limited kinds of help available locally, especially for low and moderate income persons, the inter-locking of various policy-making boards and professional health care practitioners, and a secretive, defensive manner of doing business.

On April 15, County Board and Board of Health member Sandy Scott raised questions about the performance of the Board of Health, its chairman, Dr. Doug Bey, and health department administrator Ed Diddams. The next evening the board of health met. Apparently the real meeting was a private session in Mr. Diddams' office beforehand. The official, public

meeting was perfunctory and was over in 15 minutes. Though Mr. Diddams and Dr. Bey were obviously disturbed by Mrs. Scott's criticisms, they couldn't manage to talk about them. Instead, it is reported, they have talked with County Board chairman Jake Ringger trying to get Mrs. Scott off the Board of Health.

My concern at this point is not with the details of an adequate mental health delivery system but with the processes and attitudes which largely determine the shaping of the system. In particular I am bothered by the apparent inability of those holding important positions of public trust to function in an open and candid manner.

The questions Mrs. Scott has raised are not frivolous. Nor are the questions others in the community are raising. They must be dealt with directly and openly. There is no excuse for a county employee or appointee to

attempt to get rid of an elected board member who is trying to see that already-determined public policy is implemented. Mrs. Scott has not created public dissatisfaction with the existing mental health services or the Board of Health's distaste for public discussion and decision-making. These have been matters of community discussion for years.

If those with policy-making and administrative responsibilities are unable to function openly and to welcome citizen questions and ideas and even to deal with conflict constructively, then they should get out of the way so positive change can proceed. No ingredient is more important in developing a good system of mental health services than active participation of concerned citizens. This whole area is too important to be left to a few professionals with a lot of self-interest involved.

This is Jack Porter on WJBC's Forum.

TO ANYBODY DYING OF LOVE:

LESBIAN NATION RAP

This is the last of three parts of a dialogue about Jill Johnston's Lesbian Nation. It continues a discussion on some of Johnston's thoughts about women's biology.

G: I've been wanting to read some kind of rap on what's going to happen, in terms of evolution, to things like women's ovaries and uteruses. The fact that women are fertile as much as they are is really, evolutionarily speaking, anachronistic, and really suicidal for the race. It seems like it's something that's going to atrophy, the fact that women have periods as often as they do. It seems like it would be, in terms of evolution, a lot better if women were just fertile once a year or once every couple of years. I wonder how soon we'll reach that point, because it seems like the whole make-up of our organs is real anachronistic.

S: That's real interesting and that's something I'd like to see talked about. I think it's interesting how consistently Jill Johnston does not talk about anything that has to do with men at all. She just does not talk about reproduction unless she's talking about parthenogenesis.

G: Women reproducing themselves.

JJ: "Before the patriarchal revolution the dependence of the female on the male for impregnation to reproduce herself, if such was actually the case, never seriously impaired her rights to her own destiny. The characteristics of the matriarchies were the inheritance of name and property through the female and the relative non-status of the father as an outsider and a preference for female children to continue the line and the woman's completely free disposition over her own body." (p. 256)

G: She doesn't rap about birth control at all.

S: Or child care centers or abortions. And I liked that a lot too; I guess just because I find myself often in situations where, like she says, there wasn't a dyke in the land, or even there wasn't a radical feminist in the land. And I think that something as extreme as Lesbian Nation is really refreshing, probably for radical feminists who don't yet consider themselves lesbians too, just because I do get real tired of the whole rap of child care and abortion and birth control. The rap is almost a reform thing even though the idea is revolutionary.

G: For sure--- those are reform measures. Jill Johnston says something in Lesbian Nation I think is real interesting. She's talking about stuff that's considered myth, like the whole thing of the amazons is considered mythological, and a lot of the stuff that she talks about is the same kind of thing: matriarchies that have existed in the past. She talks about how people think of them in terms of being myths. How is it she says that?-- I can't remember. She says myth is history; myth is history.

JJ: "The inspiration of historical models provides authenticity to the contemporary struggle. Although myth and legend are the true stuff of history, there is a way in which materials as historical evidence are discredited through the implicit condemnation of them as merely legendary or merely mythical. Certainly it was by this implication, myth as harmless fabrication, that I never thought Amazons really existed." (p. 258)

S: Yeah, that's something I real firmly believe too.

G: I really think that's good because it doesn't make any difference; it really does not make any difference.

S: Once myth has been written down it's history, or once it's been told, once it happens; then it's got to be there for a reason.

G: That was a really interesting thing. I liked that about this book.

S: I liked the book a lot although it wasn't what I was prepared for when I picked it up. "Lesbian Nation" sounds like, just from the title and then from what I'd heard about it, a real heavy book, a real political book with lots of concrete ideas about what's going to be happening.

G: Proposals?

S: Yeah, and it wasn't that at all. And I'm not sure that I'm not glad that it wasn't, because it was... it was funnier than shit. And I like the way she writes. Did you ever have problems following what she was saying?

G: From time to time, not very often.

S: The only time I did was at the very beginning when she was talking about town hall affair, because I'd never heard of it before, and she was talking at the same time about town hall and the swimming party. Until I'd read it a second time and read something about it I didn't know what was going on there. But other than that, her style didn't confuse me.

JJ: "I did rather lamely agree that it was outrageous for a panel on women's liberation to be moderated by Norman Mailer or any man for that matter and that the whole show was a bad deal for women and I thought it up myself that women's liberation is not a debatable issue, but as an exhibitionist in my own write it was a hard invitation to turn down and it was not at all clear to me that it was possible both to participate and to arrange a destruction of the event from within, thus my position was merely that of a person in conflict over wanting temperamentally to do something that a lot of other people disapproved of." (p. 20)

G: There were a few places where I'd catch myself in the middle of really long sentences, like 14 or 15 lines long, realizing that I wasn't comprehending anything I was reading. I'd have to go back and start over, but that just happened two or three times. Did you ever read anything by John Lennon? Johnston does a thing--- I'm not going to be able to find an example of it now probably.

JJ: "...we had a big argonaut about it...the age of shrivelry is abonus again...a Lord was not considered defeated in a local war until his flag had fallen from the main tower of his



castle...svastickles falling outen da sky...the current dispute would be settled if the central figure was no longer present...Flash from the White House: last night the President of the United States, clad only in a scanty tribal costume, announced the resignation of the American Government...His life was an empty record of gambling cockfighting titting balls and masques vimmin and vine clothes...Better latent than never..." (p. 272)

S: You got any smokes?

G: Nope.

S: I'm going out to the car to get some.

G: I'm going to turn this off then.

"There is in every perfect love
A law to be accomplished too;
That the lover should resemble
The beloved; and be the same
And the greater is the likeness
Brighter will the rapture flame."

All quotes appear in Jill Johnston's book Lesbian Nation.

IDEAS ON THE FOOD CRISIS

Our society is based to a great extent on the waste of resources. But misuse becomes criminal as well as wasteful when it means the starvation of hundreds of thousands of people. We can deal with the problem of waste of our resources by reordering our priorities. This is not merely out of a humanitarian concern for starving people, although there is nothing wrong with that. It is also out of a realistic understanding that dealing with the food shortage may well be vital to our survival in the future. Even if the U.S. is able to avoid the worst effects of a food shortage in the future despite its waste, other countries will surely not countenance tremendous waste in the U.S. while their people starve.

Most of the third world countries have become more dependent on grains for protein from necessity. The U.S. feeds cattle 15 pounds of corn to produce one pound of meat on the hoof (this includes skeleton, muscle, etc.). This grain, if complemented, has half the protein of hamburger per weight. Soybeans have six times as much. That means, when we feed soybeans to an animal, we start out with ninety pounds of protein and we end up with one. That's not very efficient. We feed our pets tons of meat, and while we complain about population growth in the third world, the increase in the pet population and food we allocate to it goes unchecked. I have nothing against feeding pets; I just think, somewhat naively perhaps, that human beings should come first. Perhaps it would be realistic for us to cut down on our pet population, like we expect other countries to cut down on their human population.

Reorganizing our priorities won't just feed more people (or at least make the resources available for that), it will also mean we will spend less on food. That is a kind of good, in view of high prices. But it takes a certain commitment on our part. I do think we are capable of it, and in the future we may have to be.

Dave Burdette

NEIGHBORHOOD WINS VICTORY OVER DEVELOPERS

A permanent court injunction has stopped Century 21 Development (Albee-Waters) from pulling a fast one on residents of an older neighborhood on East Jefferson Street.

The fast one (really a fast several) was explained in last month's Post-Amerikan.

The neighborhood of older two-story Victorian homes has been fighting "development" for several years. Five homes have been bulldozed to make way for apartments which were promised to be high-quality, low-density and architecturally consistent with the rest of the neighborhood.

It turned out that developers couldn't keep these promises and still make money, so five vacant lots remained.

Last March, building suddenly began on plans which were not at all architecturally consistent with the neighborhood. They were high-density, and would have actually blocked sunlight from neighboring houses.

Century 21 turned out to be the new developer, and was building foundations without even a building permit.

Residents went to court, asking for an injunction on the technicality that the apartments were violating the set-back (38 feet) established on the deeds when the neighborhood was first developed years ago.

That injunction has been granted, forcing Century 21 to adhere to the 38-foot set-back. The developers will probably have to radically alter their apartment plans in order to meet the set-back requirement.



This is how the scene at The Jefferson St. construction site looked before the neighborhood residents got their court injunction.

And when the developers design their new plans, residents of the neighborhood will probably be fighting to insure that the new plans do not offer what one resident called "instant blight."

* * * *

Just as the Post-Amerikan is going to press, residents of the East Jefferson neighborhood scored another victory. Residents applied enough pressure to convince the City Council to deny Century 21 a building permit for their revised apartment plans. The permit is being denied pending study by city staff while a compromise in design is attempted.

Jed Waters, speaking for the shocked development company, told the Pantagraph "If we are turned down for a building permit, I don't feel any developer would feel safe with any property in town. I don't think they would invest and have the rules of the game change."

It is encouraging to see residents able to defend their neighborhood's character against the encroachments of developers. But would the City Council have been as likely to listen to the pleas of a less wealthy neighborhood?

STATE STILL CHECKING SUBDIVISION RACKET

The state is still investigating shady Twin City home building and sales of retail and wholesale building materials.

As assistant Attorney General from the anti-trust division met with Post-Amerikan reporters in early May. He was seeking more information on what the Post-Amerikan called the subdivision racket in a January 1974 article.

That article, the state investigator said, prompted complaints to his office. After the Pantagraph ran a series on the subdivision racket six months later, more complaints came to the Attorney General's office.

While meeting with investigator Ken Markham, Post reporters attempted to find out what direction the investigation is taking.

Markham was interested in particular lumberyards, and asked questions about meetings between representatives of certain lumberyards.

Markham also said that his office has subpoenaed lumberyard documents, and is in the process of evaluating them.

Markham indicated that he had tried to talk with the smaller, independent contractors, but without much success. Markham pointed out that the large lumberyards--the target of his investigation--could cut off building supplies to independent contractors if they talked too much.

Overall, Markham refused to reveal whether he had found conclusive evidence of illegal activity. But Markham did seem to feel that there was something worth investigating in the Bloomington-Normal subdivision racket.

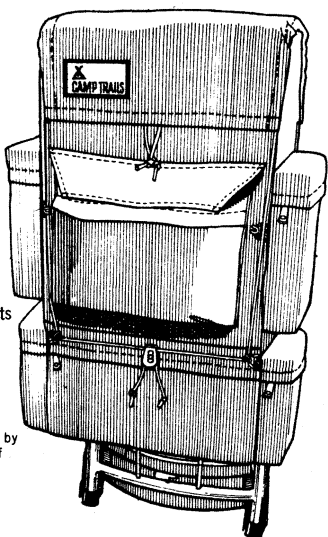
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A LOOK AT URBAN REMOVAL

Post-Note: If you haven't noticed the changes that downtown Bloomington is undergoing, take a peek. These are the beginnings of the Central Area Development Plan, a plan which describes proposed changes for the downtown area through 1990. In the coming months, the Post-Amerikan hopes to take a more in-depth look at re-development and what these changes will mean for Bloomington residents. This month we would like to offer some of Dale Putman's perceptions. Putman is the owner of a book shop which the Pantagraph plans to tear down.

The Post-Amerikan interview with Dale Putman was scheduled for May 8 at his book shop in front of the YWCA on West Jefferson, but the note on the door said to visit him at his home. When this reporter was speaking with him, Putman explained that he has emphysema and could not open the shop because of the dust caused by demolition of the old Elk's Club building.

For years, Putman has rented the shop from the YWCA on a month-to-month basis. The Pantagraph recently purchased all the property on that block. During the winter of 1973-74 Davis Merwin, Pantagraph publisher, contacted Putman to tell him that the Pantagraph would spare the bookshop for as "long as possible."

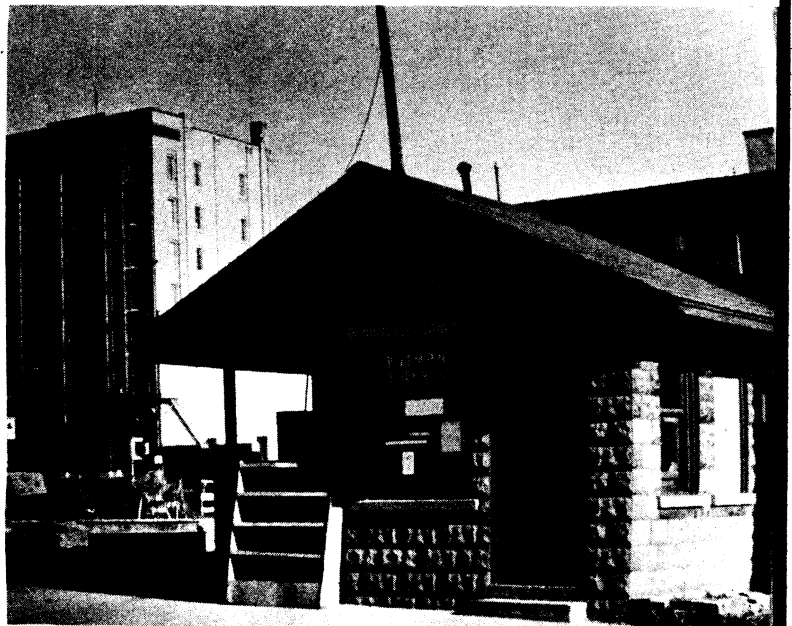
In April this year Putman was given a two-month notice to vacate the bookshop. He told the Post-Amerikan that he may rent another building or just try to liquidate his stock. But, he added, liquidating the stock is impossible now because of the dust levels in the downtown area. "I can't even open the shop to close it down," he said ironically.

SOME WARNINGS

Putman went on to elaborate about his feelings concerning the immense changes in the downtown atmosphere. "This urban renewal is driving business out of Bloomington," he said angrily. "The businessmen on Main St. are against the changes in parking that have been made, and the merchants on the east side of town are getting all the business where parking is free." Putman feels that the small businesses help to create customers for the larger downtown retail stores--and inevitably, the large businesses may suffer, too.

As for the effects of the urban renewal program to date, Putman mentioned that a great deal of property in the downtown area has been cleared, and more clearance is planned soon. Additionally, he suggested, some of the space which has been cleared has not been improved upon. "All we're getting out of this are parking lots, high-rise apartment buildings, and office buildings. Or so we've been told."

What we've been told, though, does not coincide with reality. A number of lots have remained vacant despite building proposals. Putman added that the new high-rise parking facility is never used to full capacity.



"People Are Suffering From An Overdose of Materialism In This Country."

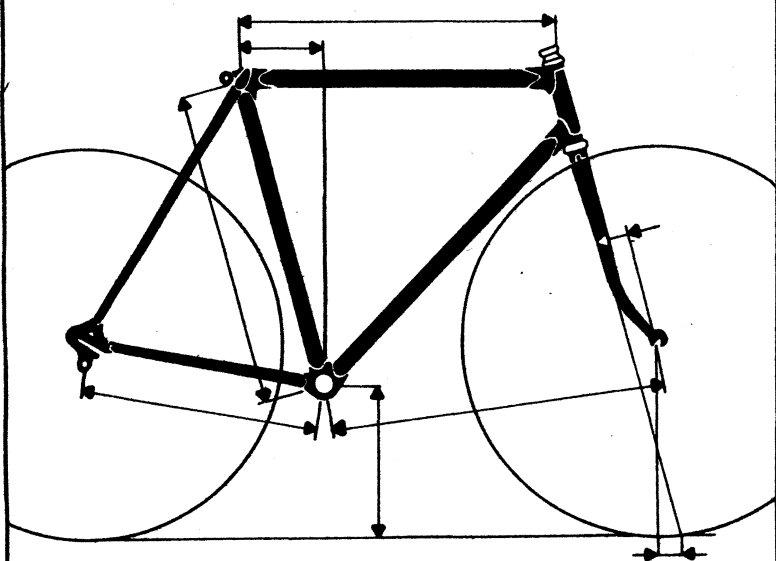
Addressing himself to the general Central Area Development Plan, Putman claimed that downtown Bloomington will resemble an "asphalt wasteland" more than a town with character. Specifically, Putman was referring to the removal of substandard structures in at least eight blocks in the city. He claimed that the general scheme ignores the possibilities of restoring buildings, even though the plans call for restoration when possible.

Putman also raised the question of who provided a great deal of input into the Central Area Development Plan. The Bloomington Unlimited Committee, Putman claimed, had the most impact on drawing up the Plan. The committee, it turns out, reflects the interests of some of the wealthiest citizens in Bloomington. But it is still unclear how Bloomington Unlimited has influenced the CADP.

We would like to hear your opinions on Urban Renewal in downtown Bloomington. Write the Post-Amerikan or call us at 452-9221, and express your feelings.

--Jeremy Timmens

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WE MOVED!

The Post-Amerikan has moved its offices again. We are now located in the basement of 101 North St. in Normal, the building known as the Caboose, which formerly housed Omega.

We are sharing the building with Student Stores textbook department, which occupies most of the space, including the railroad car. Pinball machines, plus air hockey and electronic ping pong machines, occupy the building's front room. Profits from the machines go to Student Stores, to help pay the rent.

Sugar Creek Book Co-op, which used to be in the same building as the Post-Amerikan at 108 E. Beaufort, has moved to 115 North St. They are in the front part of Student Stores Record Store.

People's Food still shares a telephone with the Post-Amerikan, and so has its office at 101 North St.



the cable connection

EDITORIAL REFLECTS PANTAGRAPH'S OWN FINANCIAL INTEREST

Just when public furor over Telecable's blacking out of certain TV programs is rising (see earlier issues), the cable TV company has the gall to ask the City Council for a rate increase. It's a mere 30%, nothing whopping.

The City Council ducked the issue, suggesting having a public hearing to air consumers' views on Telecable's performance.

The Pantagraph, though, didn't duck the issue. An editorial of April 29 clearly stated, "No doubt Telecable of

Bloomington is entitled to a rate increase."

The Pantagraph forgot to mention who owns Telecable. Evergreen Communications, the Pantagraph's parent company, own 10% of Telecable's stock. (Evergreen also owns a few radio stations, including WJBC and WBNQ, plus interest in another cable TV company in Rockford.)

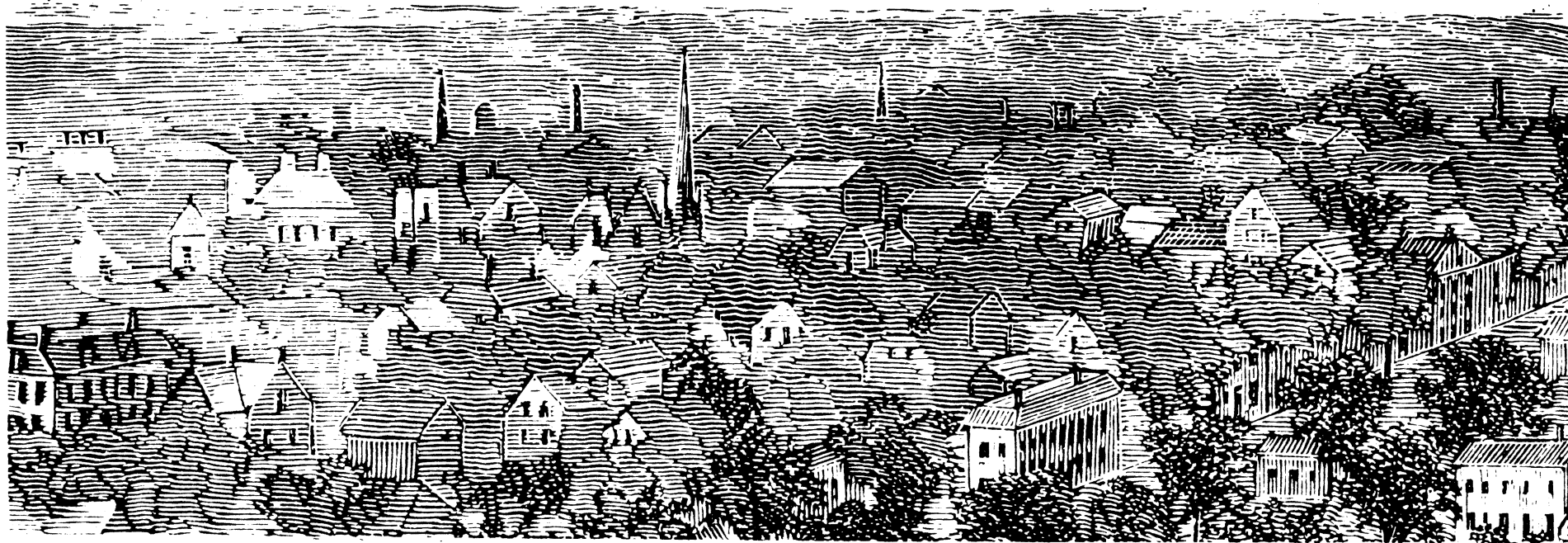
The Pantagraph has a financial stake in Telecable's rate increase. Their editorial, however, treats the issue

as if the Pantagraph were the usual detached, uninterested party.

The Pantagraph editorial endorsed the City Council's idea of a public hearing, but only as a kind of advisory forum: "Whether it requires the increase it seeks should be based on earnings and return on investment," the Pantagraph concluded. In other words, the Council should let the public gripe about how lousy Telecable is, but should protect the stockholders by allowing the rate increase, no matter how bad the public hearing shows Telecable service to be. And those stockholders are the same as the stockholders owning the Pantagraph.

Ironically, only two weeks earlier, a Pantagraph editorial criticized state legislators for letting their bank stock ownership influence their votes on branch banking.

looks like a sleepy, serene community.



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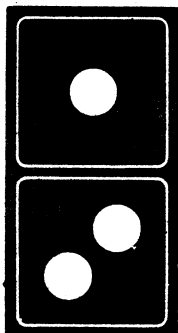
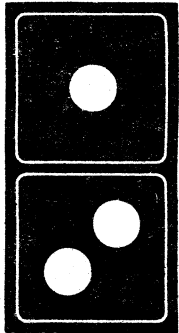
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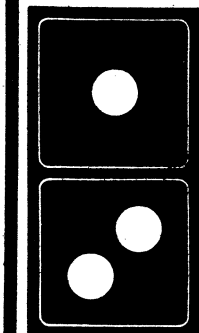
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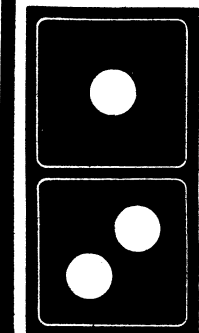
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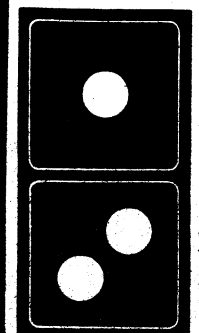
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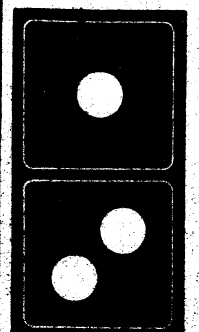
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MOVIE REVIEW

Hearts and minds

It's official. The United States of America has ended its involvement in the Vietnam War. That statement by President Ford gratuitously reinserts the cork in the bottle of wine that, over the years, has turned so very sour. Now even more than before will come the analyses of what went wrong; or even more fundamental: what was it all for?

This is as it should be when one considers the enormous cost in human as well as economic terms. HEARTS AND MINDS is a film about the realities surrounding the American involvement with the Indo china war. But unlike other efforts of this type, HEARTS AND MINDS is penetrating yet oblique; cerebral yet visceral; cathartic yet painful. Sometimes it's too painful to maintain concentration.

Media escapists beware; come prepared to question your country, your values, at the very least your ambivalence to this action 10,000 miles from the comfy twin cities.

Director Peter Davis uses classic documentary form with consummate skill as he did in his award-winning THE SELLING OF THE PENTAGON for CBS television. What we have in HEARTS AND MINDS is the documentary art form extended to its finite end (relatively speaking, of course). Principally as a result of a generous (near a million dollars) budget, Davis had time and resources to research, travel about the globe, shoot and overshoot, search theatrical film archives and stock film bureaus, and generally give us a plethora of "revealing moments".

These, of course, are the revealing moments that we seldom see on the documentaries made for the box (TV). In total, 190 hours of film were edited down to just under two hours of screen time.

Revealing moments are difficult moments to extract from media-wise politicians. They occur, if at all, after the camera is switched off or have been impeded altogether because of the dunning interruptions of the commentator/reporter who feels (s)he must place a label on every thought; presumably so that the common denominator back home can understand just what the commentator thought the respondent said.

The result of these revealing moments is a bit of fragile reality laid bare for close examination. The same realities are there for examination of the non-politician as well. The difference being that the non-politician has less to conceal, or rather less need to conceal their true feelings: they're not running for election. Reality is, after all, what the documentary is all about.

Let me offer just one example of the impact of a film reality. Daniel Ellsberg is informally speaking about events leading up to the assassination of Bobby Kennedy. As Ellsberg speaks, the image of death becomes complete; he is overtaken by the horror of Bobby's death and is momentarily stunned by galvanic grief. We now realize how Ellsberg felt about that event. We see directly the strength of Ellsberg's morality and we somehow feel better about the human condition.

Just one more example; realities come at infrequent intervals and should be shared whenever they are found. General William Westmoreland, commander of American forces in Vietnam during some of the grimmest moments, has been talking to us about the low priority that Orientals place on human life. Shortly thereafter, we see a military burial of a fallen South Vietnamese soldier. A woman at the grave site with a folded flag with Republic of South Vietnam colors throws herself in the grave on top of the coffin. Then, an adolescent

boy cries uncontrollably. He falls to his knees and embraces the framed photo of his father in uniform.

Through careful image selection and editing, director Davis shows us the Oriental spirit for what it really is: compassionate and capable of possessing emotions not at all unlike our Western values. This is a bitter pill to swallow for those who believed, conveniently, that the Vietnamese were less human than we were; this made their destruction less disgraceful.

There will be many people who will stay away from this film and its statements because HEARTS AND MINDS shows us just how transparent and vapid our motives were for entering the conflict and then remaining when the society fractured under the stress of the virulent demonstrations back home.

The film's original backer and distributor, Columbia, refused to release the film for six months after completion. At least one reason for this was that Walt Rostow, "an architect of U.S. policy in Vietnam" during the Johnson administration, attempted to stop distribution. Rostow claimed that the film invaded his privacy and defamed his character. There was one particularly embarrassing sequence when Walt forgot why the U.S. initially became involved in the Indochina war! The best he was able to come up with was some mutterings about the Russian launching of Sputnik.

Rostow's injunction failed and a Los Angeles judge cleared the way for distribution in January. Columbia, still fearing cross words from its establishment bankers, sold its in-

terest to another company who obtained distribution through Warner Brothers.

In spite of critical acclaim including an Academy award for the best documentary of 1974, as well as recognition at Cannes, San Francisco, and Atlanta film festivals, HEARTS AND MINDS probably will not pack them in at the Bijou. On the local scene, neither Eastland nor Kerasotes has plans to show it in the twin cities in the near future. You might want to call up the managers and request that it be shown when it becomes available. Their numbers respectively: 828-8625 and 829-1876.

--- John Rubin

TOWN MEETING CORRECTION

Last issue's typically wordy Denny Colt story on the Normal Town meeting contained several proofreading errors not the least of which was the following: In quoting Ms. Pomeranke's diatribe, an important negative was left out. The correct quote is "Look, this motion is going to affect those of us who go to future meetings. Those of us who attend this meeting year after year. Not only when it's required for a class." At the risk of stating the obvious, Mr. Colt wishes to point out that none of the younger members of the meeting actually were there as part of a class assignment as Ms. Pomeranke charged.

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more film reviews

SCENES FROM A MARRIAGE

Ingmar Bergman's Scenes from a Marriage is so real, so audaciously realistic, that viewing it can be a grueling experience.

Steeped in the filmmaker's own past, it is a long, gripping account of a couple, their comfortable marriage that keeps them both from confronting the unpleasantness that Bergman feels keeps us human, the breaking of that comfortable marriage, the painful process of separation, and the ultimate humanization of both man and woman.

In the process of the marriage's dissolution, we get to watch two people strip down all the veneer and lies that kept their marriage going.

This can be a harrowing experience for the viewer.

I can think of no other piece of drama that is as effective in its treatment of both husband and wife in marriage. Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf? comes closest in its presentation of the forces that hold an excruciating marriage together, but that work was too involved in metaphorical games to be fully successful.

Scenes from a Marriage is the more effective analysis of a bourgeois marriage, because its characters are more identifiable and its situations are so much closer to the experience of its audience.

Several problems with the film: it was originally shot for television and doesn't contain the visual variety we expect from Bergman--much of the film is shot in close-up.

---It was done on television in six one-hour segments and consequently was originally six hours long--the version in theatrical release in this country is cut to three hours and some important scenes are missing (the character of Johan, the husband, suffers most from these exclusions).

---It is subtitled and much of the subtitling is inadequate, as it seems to explain about every other line--much as I dislike dubbing, it might have helped here.

Despite these handicaps, Scenes from a Marriage emerges as the best film to show in the area since last year's Cries and Whispers. The tremendous amount of close-ups, inevitable in television, is not boring as I feared it would be; the tremendous range of both Liv Ullmann and Erland Josephson keeps you fascinated.

Scenes from a Marriage is an easy movie to polemicize about, because it is so close in its depiction of the way too many men and women live their lives... or half-lives.

As a movie it is unflinchingly fair in its refusal to take up sides; Bergman divides his film time equally between his two characters.

(Filmgoers may find themselves more readily sympathizing with Liv Ullmann's more passive character through much of the movie, because passivity is such a charming attribute in this culture for a woman to have. But ultimately the viewer has to see that both characters are equally to blame for the horrors of their marriage.)

Rollo May wrote that the opposite isn't hate, but indifference. Scenes from a Marriage shows a couple that originally evolved into an indifferent marriage and later rediscover both the hate and love they feel for each other.

Shampoo

Shampoo is one of those movies that you want tremendously to succeed, because you can tell its intentions are good.

Written by Robert Towne (Chinatown) in collaboration with its star Warren Beatty, the film concerns a Beverly Hills hairdresser who carries on sexual relationships with virtually every woman he comes into contact with. As movie, Shampoo is meant to be a satirical put-down of the type of male most (straight) adolescent males have fantasized becoming.

Warren Beatty, thus, plays his hero as an adolescent adult: subject to emotionally impetuous outbursts, incapable of answering anybody else's needs, totally ego centered. That his is the most fully realized part stems from the fact that Beatty plays from avowed experience.

It is unfortunate that none of the women are as fully presented. Co-scripter Towne, who could get away with it in Chinatown by making Faye Dunaway the mysterious bitch archetype so familiar to the detective genre, gives us female characters in Shampoo that are little more than stylized neuroses.

Still, the movie has some cutting satire. Dialogue is so ritualistically banal as to become hilarious. A Republican election night dinner is marvelously deflated as are the hip posturings of a late night party.

But when one considers what the movie could say, one walks away from Shampoo disappointed. The viewer can sense some attempted links being made (between Beatty's exploitation and Jack Warden's fat cat capitalism) but they are never made clear.

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OSHA--Is It

"This bill represents in its culmination the American system at its best."

Richard M. Nixon -- December 1970

The AFL-CIO recently released a 32-page report concerning the effectiveness of the Occupational Safety and Health Act. The Act, passed in 1970, was designed to guarantee safe and healthy workplaces for millions of U.S. workers. Because OSHA is not fulfilling its original purposes and because reductions in the factory death rate have not been achieved, the AFL-CIO executive committee issued its report.

According to the report, 16,000 workers continue to die annually from on-the-job injuries, and an additional 100,000 workers die each year from occupationally-related illnesses. Further, the report cited, thousands of workers sustain needless injuries because of OSHA's neglect and its structural inadequacies.

some background on standards

When the Act became effective on April 28, 1971, it was the responsibility of the Secretary of Labor to issue interim standards which assure "the greatest protection of the safety or health of the employees." These interim standards were to remain effective for two years until the Secretary of Labor determines, upon recommendations of an "advisory committee," if a standard should be issued, modified, or revoked. The standards are then published and are open to criticism and commentary since they are only in a proposal form. Thus, new standards are not effective until "all procedures" are completed. The Secretary

of Labor can even delay a standard's effective date by as much as 90 days "to permit all concerned to become familiar with its requirements."

Enforcement of permanent standards rests with the Department of Labor. Inspections are to be made through the Department's own initiative or at the request of an employee at "reasonable times." If the inspection yields evidence that a violation has been committed, the Department of Labor must issue a citation to the employer "with reasonable promptness." There is a six month period in which the citation may be issued, and after six months the matter is to be forgotten.

If an employer is notified about a citation, the employer has 15 days to contact the Labor Department to contest the proposed penalty. If an employer does not wish to contest the citation, the matter goes before the OSHA Review Commission. The Review Commission's orders are not subject to review by any court or agency. If the employer does not correct the violation within the time set by the citation, the Labor Department notifies the employer. The employer has 15 days to notify the Department if the penalty is to be contested.



Why the outcry over OSHA? In its report, the AFL-CIO Executive Committee focused on the failure of the government to let workers know what rights they have under the law, the neglect of farm workers' health and safety, the failure to allow workers to observe the monitoring of airborne contaminants to determine if they are above exposure levels, the failure to allow workers access to their own medical records, and the failure to grant an inspection of a workplace without excessive delays if an imminent danger exists.

The report notes that, with respect to farm workers, OSHA has been extremely lax even on making inspections: "There have been only 470 inspections

sihanouk's story

Recently the syndicated columnist, William Buckley, published an editorial entitled "Ending the Sihanouk Myth." His version is one that is contrary to everything Sihanouk has said. In his recent book, "My War With the CIA," Sihanouk carefully and thoroughly documents CIA involvement until his overthrow. Now that Sihanouk is back in power, and the CIA is under review, it is a good time to review what he said.

* * * * *

Sihanouk first tells why he decided to refuse U.S. aid to his country. At the time, the U.S. ambassador insisted that the aid should be used in the way the U.S. wanted, which Sihanouk did not agree with. First, military aid could only be used against the North Vietnamese, and not used to defend Cambodia from invasions by South Vietnam. According to the International Control Commission, set up by the 1954 Geneva Accords, South Vietnam made a number of border violations during that period. Not only did the U.S. dictate to Sihanouk how to use military aid, but it put strings on its economic aid as well. Economic aid went to those importers who were political opponents of Sihanouk, but not to those who disagreed politically with the U.S. or to enterprises run by the Cambodian government. Sihanouk said, "Those who had fattened on this system (including Lon Nol's supporters) were loudest in defending U.S. aid... they used their dollars to buy votes in the general assembly." Sihanouk cut off relations and refused aid because he believed that the U.S. funds

were being used to bribe people in the assembly and generally to subvert his country's independence.

This fear was borne out by later events, when the CIA operated undercover despite an end of diplomatic relations. Sihanouk's documentation of this comes from a variety of sources. According to the testimony under oath of Sgt. Ben W. Hancock, he had taken part in a Special Forces team (CIA) which worked directly with the Kmer Serei in Cambodia, a group which was both CIA supported and financed. Preap, a top officer in the Kmer Serei, claimed that the CIA controlled this organization completely. Many troops of the Kmer Serei, of Thailand, had ostensibly deserted and come to Cambodia. According to Sihanouk, "a million riels was small stuff compared to what they were getting from the CIA." According to the Dispatch News Service International, the group was an "organization which in effect plans the overthrow of the Cambodian government." Senator Gavel of Alaska stated, "(It is) incredible to take the position - as the White House has done - that the U.S. conducted clandestine incursions into Cambodia, hired and trained members of a sect dedicated to Sihanouk's overthrow, and yet did not know that a coup was being planned."

The well-publicized "popular" demonstrations against Sihanouk are seen in a different light by a correspondent, T.D. Allman, whose account, which follows, was placed by Senator Mansfield in the congressional record. "Government sound trucks urged students to demonstrate. . . However, the actual sacking of the embassies... was

arranged through the Cambodian High Command and actually carried out by squads of military police in plain clothes under the command of Lon Nol." Not in the record, he added, "The anti-Sihanouk demonstration failed when pro-Sihanouk students surrounded the embassy." The KKK, a CIA-funded South Vietnamese military group, also helped sack the embassies, in addition to attacking Vietnamese Cambodians and attempting to assassinate Sihanouk. Sihanouk has been and is still a popular leader in Cambodia. In contrast, Fred Banfan, director of the Indochina Resource Center, stated, "I could not find a single supporter of Lon Nol among the hundreds of Cambodians with whom I talked" (in 1973). Lon Nol's seizure of power was illegal, because he never got the support of the National Congress (in fact, he had it dissolved so it could not vote on the question) and the National Assembly only confirmed him when it had been surrounded by troops. Later the National Assembly was dissolved as well.

While the Kmer Rouge attacks on the airport were on a very small scale (killing a little over 100 people altogether), Lon Nol and the U.S. dropped thousands of tons of bombs on Cambodian villages. Sihanouk said, "It was American bombs and shells that our peasants suffered from in frontier areas - not from the occasional presence of Viet Cong. And in the areas most heavily bombed, there had never been any trace of the Viet Cong." Now Sihanouk is back in power; Lon Nol has fled, after trying to ship out his gold bullions beforehand. And the Cambodian people turn over a new leaf.

Protecting Workers?

of farm employers since the Act's inception, or .03 percent of total OSHA inspections. . . . Additionally, OSHA has not made an attempt "to compel farm employers to record and report occupational illnesses and injuries.

There are only four permanent standards affecting agricultural work, and no part of any standard regards employee health.

OSHA's on-site inspections were cited as being ineffective, suggesting incompetence on the part of OSHA inspectors. One case involving the Columbus, Ohio, regional OSHA office revealed that "uncited hazards resulted in fatalities; fatalities were cited as non-serious; asbestos dust levels, among the highest recorded in the country, were cited only as nonserious. . . ." The AFL-CIO report further contended that OSHA's Columbus director instructed inspectors to take into account the size of the business and limit employers' violations accordingly. The Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers Union documented eight deaths where no citations were issued, besides other cases of death and serious injury in which "nonserious" citations were issued to employers. Evidence shows that 98.7 percent of OSHA citations were for "nonserious" violations. 1.2 percent of the citations

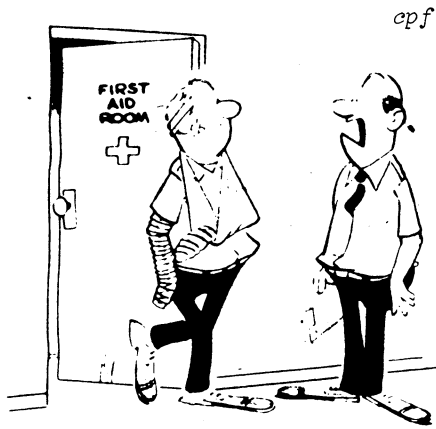
Before Guenther left OSHA, the cotton ginning industry was exempted from health and safety requirements. (Cotton ginning involves hazards from not only the machinery but also from inhaling the cotton dust, which contributes to a respiratory condition called "Brown Lung.") Immediately following the exemption, Guenther announced the appointment of the vice-president of the American Cotton Ginning Association to OSHA's Agricultural Safety and Health Advisory Committee.

Finally, the passage of OSHA also created the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. NIOSH was designed to identify health hazards, and, through research, recommend viable standards to OSHA. But in 1973, before his retirement, NIOSH administrator Dr. Marcus Key explained the impact of budget cuts and understaffing of the program: "NIOSH is not expanding, it is shrinking. It is getting the proverbial meat axe... Our laboratory space isn't even adequate for any kind of research. It is substandard... We have been frozen on hiring for most of our existence and we are losing key staff right and left... I don't think NIOSH is a viable organization at this time."

---The three-member Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, OSHA's appeal board for contested violations, has granted relief to employers in 93 out of 106 cases in one year alone. Only 13 cases reflected severe penalties for employers. In its first two years, the review board freed employers from both citations and penalties in over one-third of its decisions.

The AFL-CIO is pushing for a stronger and more effective OSHA. But many of their recommendations skirt the fact that workers at the point of production are best able to spot safety violations and assure correction of violations. What about your workplace? Are there things the OSHA inspector overlooked and which never seem to be corrected? If so, drop a line to the Post-Amerikan. We'd like to report on the progress (or lack of it) OSHA is making in the Twin-Cities.

-by Jeremy Timmens and special thanks to the Guardian.



"I suppose this means you'll want some time off."

the facts speak loudest

The AFL-CIO report listed several other findings:

---Plans to transfer OSHA's work to state governments were deliberately encouraged by the Nixon administration, and state plans were approved even though they didn't measure up to federal provisions.

---No new safety and health standards can be set without first making an economic impact study. "Under this policy," says the AFL-CIO report, "only the dollar cost of compliance will be weighed, without any comparison with the costs of not having a standard--such as deaths, accidents and illnesses to employees..."



were labeled serious and of over 360,000 violations, only 523 were found to be willful violations of job safety laws.

Dissimilarities in enforcement of the Act and the absence of responsible standards further destroy OSHA's effectiveness. In the Boston region, 101 violations of standards protecting woodworkers were classified non-serious. But in Portland, Oregon, 27 violations of the same standards were found to be serious. Only 3 percent of 25,000 chemicals and physical agents which are labeled toxic are covered by OSHA standards. And OSHA has set only 3 standards covering asbestos, 10 cancer-causing substances, and vinyl chloride--after the deaths of workers and subsequent legal action by unions. OSHA's standards for carbon monoxide levels are even less stringent than those established by the Environmental Protection Agency.

watergate and other politicking

Why is there so much confusion over the health and safety standards? Only bits and pieces are known, but a clear picture seems to be evolving. According to the Guardian, Senate Watergate investigators uncovered a memo written by OSHA assistant secretary George Guenther, which proposed that OSHA should avoid setting "highly controversial" health and safety standards to make it easier to get contributions to Nixon's 1972 presidential campaign from large corporations. The AFL-CIO's report suggests that such activities are part of official policy even now.

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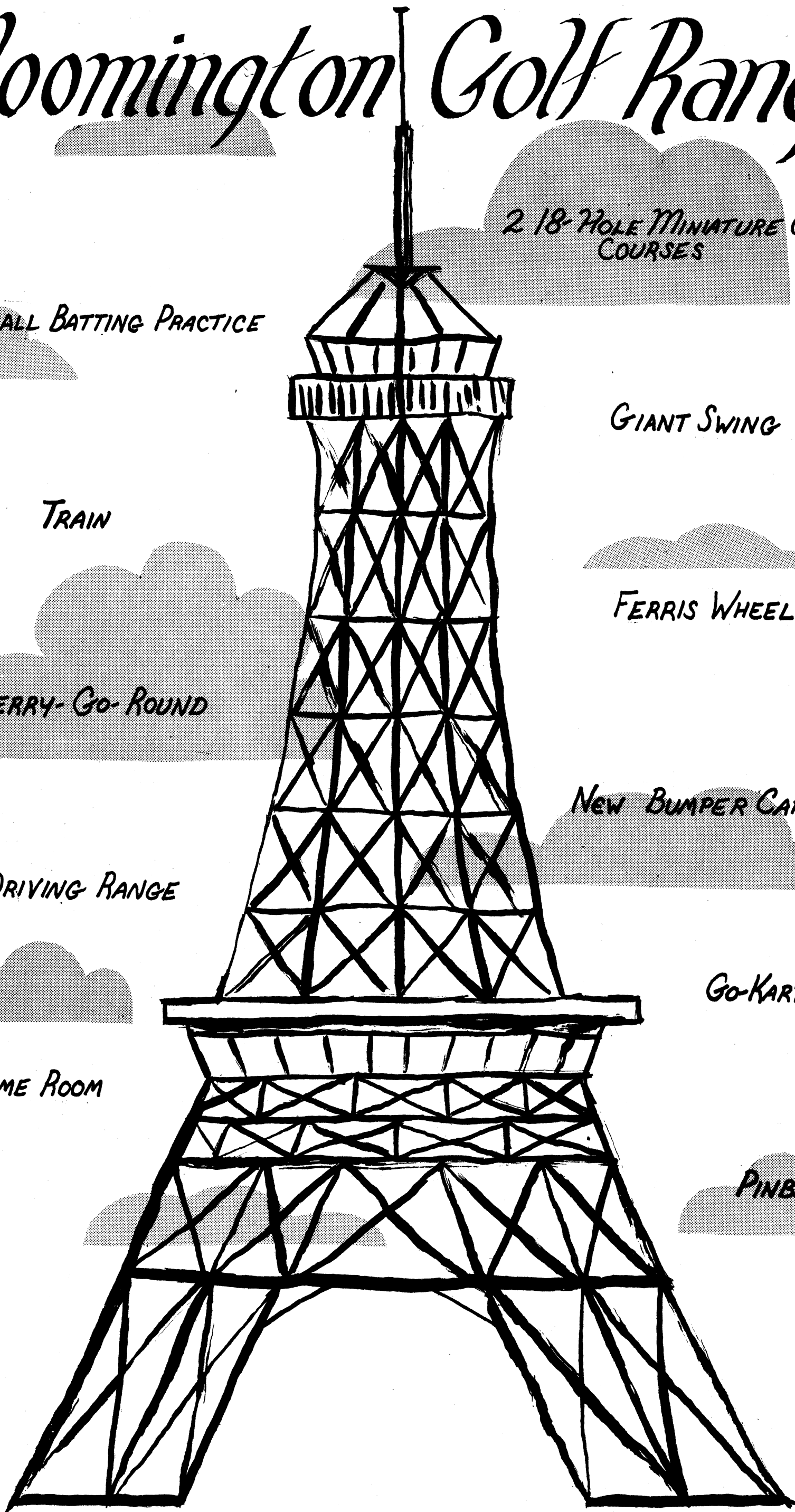
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